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**U.S.
PARTICIPATION
IN THE UN**



**REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE
CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1959**

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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

The President to the Congress

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, I transmit herewith the fourteenth annual report, covering United States participation in the United Nations during the year 1959.

Once again in 1959 the United Nations demonstrated its value in promoting the goals of peace which the people of the United States hold in common with the great majority of the peoples of the world. Especially significant were United Nations actions in response to a request for help from Laos; in promoting cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space; in furthering the economic and social welfare of peoples in rapidly or newly developing nations; and in guiding and assisting the rapid, historic evolution of dependent peoples toward self-government or independence.

1. When the Kingdom of Laos asked the help of the Security Council in preserving its freedom and independence, the Council dealt with the situation swiftly and effectively. Its decision to send a subcommittee to Laos provided a tranquilizing influence and was followed by further important steps.

The crisis developed from attempts by the Communist bloc to subvert the independence of Laos. Rebel forces within the country were receiving active support from the communists in north Viet-Nam. Communist propaganda emanating simultaneously from Hanoi, Peiping, and Moscow sought to confuse world opinion.

In these circumstances, the Lao Government appealed to the United Nations for assistance. Over Soviet opposition the Security Council adopted a resolution introduced by the United States establishing a fact-finding subcommittee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan, and Tunisia.

This subcommittee visited Laos to obtain the facts of the situation at firsthand. Its presence there immediately had a quieting effect. Fighting abated, and the threat to the nation's independence was reduced.

After completing its inquiry the subcommittee issued a report on its findings which helped the Security Council and world opinion to understand better the danger confronting Laos.

In November Secretary-General Hammarskjöld visited Laos. He reached the conclusion that one way to speed the return of stability to Laos was to provide international aid and guidance in economic development. He later sent a personal representative, Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, a former Prime Minister of Finland and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, to consider how the United Nations could best assist Laos in this field. Before the end of the year Mr. Tuomioja completed a report recommending a broad economic and technical assistance program for the development of the country.

The Security Council's action on Laos also opened up new possibilities for action in the Security Council free of the veto. In establishing a subcommittee in spite of an attempted Soviet veto, the Council showed that it would not allow the use of the so-called "double veto" to prevent it from taking a step which was clearly procedural under the Charter.

2. Peaceful cooperation in the realm of outer space took an important step forward in December 1959 when a new United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was established by the General Assembly. This step resulted from extensive discussions at the United Nations among representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, and other interested states. Thereby new possibilities have been opened for cooperation in a field which, like that of atomic energy, promises widespread benefits to mankind.

The basis for this forward step was laid when the original Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was set up by the General Assembly in December 1958. This Committee met in May and June. It prepared a valuable report which described existing international interests in this field, suggested technical areas where international cooperation could immediately contribute to progress, and identified potential legal problems.

However, the Committee had to conduct its work without the participation of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and Poland, who refused to accept the General Assembly's decision on composition of the Committee. India and the United Arab Republic thereupon also declined to attend. Nevertheless, the Committee under the able chairmanship of Japan was able to perform much useful exploratory work, and its report provided a sound basis for further consideration of the peaceful uses of outer space during the 14th session.

In December, after long negotiations at the 14th session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union decided to participate in a new

Outer Space Committee of twenty-four members. The General Assembly thereupon established this new group and asked it to study outer space programs which might appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices and the nature of legal problems that might arise in outer space.

The General Assembly also assigned to the Outer Space Committee responsibility for working out proposals for an international scientific conference of members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on the peaceful uses of outer space, to be held in 1960 or 1961. The Soviet Union's suggestion of such a conference was immediately welcomed by the United States. It can bring about an important exchange of knowledge in both the science and the technology of outer space.

3. Again in 1959 the General Assembly gave expression to the widespread desire for a sound and workable system of controlled disarmament, and showed its interest in the efforts of the powers principally involved to work out such a system.

In August 1959 the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to set up outside of the United Nations framework a new ten-nation Committee to explore possible avenues by which progress might be made in the disarmament field. In addition to these four states its membership includes Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, and Rumania. It first convened at Geneva in March 1960.

In announcing the formation of this group, the four countries emphasized that the establishment of this Committee "in no way diminishes or encroaches upon the United Nations responsibilities in this field." They also made clear their intention to keep the United Nations Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of the deliberations and to submit reports to it regularly.

Disarmament took up a major part of the debates of the 14th General Assembly. Altogether, the Assembly heard the views of 65 member states, including those of the United States, United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union. A resolution was unanimously adopted which expressed the hope that "measures leading toward the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control" would be agreed upon in the shortest possible time. The resolution also transmitted various disarmament proposals, including those of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, to the new 10-nation group for its consideration. Also submitted to this group was an Irish proposal calling for study of the problem of further dissemination of nuclear weapons.

Two resolutions were passed relating to nuclear weapons tests. The first, addressed to the three powers negotiating in Geneva for

an end to such tests, urged them to continue their efforts to reach an agreement "including an appropriate international control system," and meanwhile to continue their present voluntary discontinuance of nuclear testing. The other resolution requested France not to hold its scheduled tests in the Sahara.

4. The tragedy of Communist China's actions in Tibet confronted the United Nations with a serious challenge.

In early March world opinion was shocked by the brutal actions of the Chinese Communists in their efforts to impose communism on Tibet by force. Later the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people, was forced to flee. From his asylum in India he appealed to the United Nations to consider the plight of his countrymen.

The situation in Tibet was of direct concern to the General Assembly in fulfilling its Charter responsibility to promote universal respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms. Over the opposition of the Soviet Union the Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by Malaya and Ireland in which it expressed its grave concern over the situation in Tibet and called for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

5. The United Nations once again gave attention to the continuing repression of the people of Hungary.

Both the Soviet Union and the Hungarian regime have consistently refused to permit the United Nations Special Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, to enter Hungary on behalf of the United Nations. In spite of this intransigent attitude, he compiled an impressive report on current conditions in Hungary which, among other matters, noted that Hungarian patriots of 1956 were still being put to death.

On the initiative of the United Nations Special Representative and the United States, the General Assembly again placed the question of Hungary on its agenda. The Soviet delegate strongly opposed inscription of an item on Hungary, claiming that it would be contrary to what he called the "spirit of Camp David"—a theme which the Soviet Union sought to exploit throughout the session.

Ambassador Lodge immediately and correctly replied that nothing took place during discussions at Camp David with Premier Khrushchev which would require the United Nations to ignore or condone what was happening in Hungary. He emphasized that if the Soviet Union wished to live up to the spirit of Camp David it should abide by the United Nations resolutions on Hungary and cooperate with Sir Leslie Munro in his efforts to carry out his mandate.

The United States, together with twenty-three other nations, introduced a resolution deploring the disregard of the Assembly's resolutions by the Soviet and Hungarian authorities and calling upon them to cooperate with the United Nations Representative. This resolution was adopted by a large majority. In addition, the Assembly once again refused to accept the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian regime. Together, these actions demonstrated the world community's indignation over the continued Soviet-inspired repression in Hungary.

6. The problem of the future of approximately one million Arab refugees from Palestine, most of whom are now in Jordan, the Gaza Strip and Lebanon, has been a matter of concern to the United Nations since 1949.

This problem required thorough reexamination by the General Assembly in 1959 because the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees was due to expire June 30, 1960. The United States has continued its substantial support for this major United Nations activity in the interest of the well-being of the refugees and the stability of the area. UNRWA has done an effective job in providing relief to the refugees at a low per capita cost.

The Assembly took several constructive steps in an effort to better the present situation and to find a solution to this pressing problem. It unanimously extended UNRWA's mandate for three years with provision for a review at the end of two years. It urged the acceleration of programs to make more of the refugees self-supporting. It asked that irregularities in the distribution of relief rations be stopped. Finally, it requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make further efforts to secure the implementation of the Assembly's decision in 1948 that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and to live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so and that compensation should be paid for property left behind by those not choosing to return.

The United States stressed during the debate that a fundamental solution of the problem must be sought by all available means.

7. The Assembly made a further significant contribution to stability in the Middle East by voting continued support for the United Nations Emergency Force.

UNEF consists of about 5,000 soldiers from seven countries, patrolling the armistice demarcation lines between the Egyptian part of the United Arab Republic and Israel. It is a remarkable demonstration of what international cooperation can do to help keep the peace.

The cost of maintaining UNEF is the collective responsibility of all member nations who are assessed for its upkeep on the basis of

their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations. However, the Soviet Union has refused to pay any of its share. A number of member states have found difficulty in paying even small amounts. In an effort to reduce the burden on these countries, the United States and a few other countries have made voluntary contributions over and above their regular shares during the past few years.

At its last session the Assembly adopted a resolution under which the voluntary contributions amounting to about \$3½ million will be applied to reduce by 50 percent the assessments of members beginning with those with the smallest assessments.

For our part, the United States will continue to support UNEF because we firmly believe it constitutes a major bulwark of peace in the Middle East.

8. The review and possible revision of the United Nations Charter continue to attract considerable interest.

With the full support of the United States, the General Assembly decided again at its 14th session to continue its Committee on Arrangements for a Charter Review Conference and asked the Committee to report again no later than the 16th session of the Assembly. The United States continues to favor the holding of a review conference whenever a substantial majority of the member states believe that the international climate is conducive to constructive review.

9. As at the 13th and earlier sessions, the Assembly, once again by a sizable majority, decided not to consider the question of Chinese representation. As a result, the position of the Government of the Republic of China in the United Nations was maintained.

10. The General Assembly also once again reaffirmed its desire, against Soviet opposition, to bring about the unification of Korea on the basis of genuinely free elections under United Nations supervision.

11. The United Nations contributed further in 1959 to progress for dependent peoples toward the Charter goal of self-government or independence. In recognition of the rapid progress they have made, the General Assembly acted to terminate United Nations trusteeship in three trust territories in Africa—Cameroun, Togoland, and Somalia—as well as in Western Samoa in the Pacific. The first to achieve independence was Cameroun. A distinguished United States delegation headed by Ambassador Lodge attended the Cameroun inaugural ceremonies on January 1, 1960.

In six other trust territories the United Nations trusteeship system continues to encourage progress in advancing the people toward self-government or independence.

12. It is especially gratifying for Americans that the General Assembly, in reviewing the progress of dependent territories throughout the world, commended the United States for bringing about full statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. On July 4, 1959, the new 49-star American flag was raised at the United Nations, and the 50-star flag replaced it this July.

13. Multilateral action for economic advancement of underdeveloped countries was given added impetus in 1959 as a result of a series of developments in which the United States took an active and leading role.

The financial resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were doubled and the capital of the International Monetary Fund was increased by 50 percent. The United States, pursuant to Congressional action, has increased its subscriptions to these two international financing institutions.

The Board of Governors of the World Bank approved the United States proposal to establish an International Development Association as an affiliate of the Bank. We hope that this institution, which is designed to assist the underdeveloped countries by financing long-term, low-interest projects which cannot be considered by the Bank under its charter, will become operational in the latter part of 1960.

The United Nations Special Fund, which resulted from the initiative of the United States, began its operations on January 1, 1959, with pledges totaling about \$25.8 million of which the United States contribution amounted to about \$10.3 million. Pledges for 1960, including the United States share, will total an estimated \$38.8 million—half again as much as in the first year.

The Special Fund added significantly to the effective work of the United Nations Technical Assistance Program which conducted its activities in 1959 with financial resources amounting to about \$29.7 million. The United States contributed about \$11.9 million of this amount.

The United Nations is a growing organization—growing both in membership and in maturity. Each year it has been confronted with new issues and, in meeting them, has demonstrated anew what great value it has for man in his quest for peace with justice. Given our sustained and vigorous support, it will continue to advance the interests of the American people and of free nations everywhere.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 16, 1960.

The Secretary of State to the President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, August 11, 1960.

THE PRESIDENT:

Under the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress) the President transmits annually to the Congress a report on United States participation in the United Nations. A report on the activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies for the year 1959 has therefore been prepared.

As in previous years, the report is a comprehensive survey of the Government's participation in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

I recommend that you approve the report for transmittal to the Congress.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Christian A. Herter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

CONTENTS

	Page
Letters of Transmittal	III
The President to the Congress	III
The Secretary of State to the President	x
PART I MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY	1
Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests	1
Political Developments	1
The Veto	2
On-site Inspections	2
Control Post Staffing	3
Soviet Package Proposal	4
U.S.-Soviet Exchange of Letters	4
Voluntary Suspension of Tests	5
Technical Developments	6
High Altitude Conference	6
Underground Detection Conference	7
General Disarmament Negotiations	10
Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee	10
U.N. Disarmament Commission Meeting	11
General Assembly Action	12
Soviet Item on Disarmament	14
French Nuclear Tests in the Sahara	16
Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons	19
Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests	20
Report of the Disarmament Commission	21
Western Five Preparations	22
Outer Space	22
General Assembly Consideration	23
U.N. Peace Force	25
Scientific Advisory Committee	26
Radiation Committee	27
Peaceful Settlement	30
Algeria	30
Hungary	34
Korea	36
UNCURK	37
General Assembly Consideration	38
Laos	40
Security Council Action	41
Work of Subcommittee	43
Secretary-General's Personal Representative	45

PART I—Continued

Peaceful Settlement—Continued

	Page
South Africa	46
Race Conflict in South Africa	46
Treatment of People of Indian Origin	49
Tibet	50
General Assembly Consideration	52
U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF)	56
Operations	57
Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	59
Secretary-General's Report	59
General Assembly Consideration	60
General Political Problems	63
General Assembly Presidency	63
Security Council Elections	68
Rival Turkish and Polish Candidacies	69
Compromise Solution	70
Enlargement of U.N. Bodies	71
Charter Review	76
Chinese Representation	78

PART II ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

81

World Economic Situation	81
Regional Economic Problems	83
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).	84
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)	85
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	86
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)	87
International Finance	88
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	89
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	91
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	92
International Private Investment	94
Trade and Commodity Problems	95
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	96
Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT)	98
FAO Commodity Work	99
Other Activities on Commodity Problems	100
Food and Agriculture	101
"Food for Peace"	102
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	103
Freedom-From-Hunger-Campaign	103
World Seed Year—1961	104
U.S. as Host to FAO Meetings	104
FAO Technical and Economic Activities	105
Land Reform	107
Water Resources	108

PART II—Continued

World Economic Situation—Continued

	Page
Transport and Communications	109
Transport and Communications Commission	110
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	110
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	112
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	115
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	115
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	117
International Labor Organization (ILO)	118
Technical Assistance Programs	120
The United Nations Special Fund	121
The Expanded Program of Technical Assistance	122
Major Program Developments	124
Examples of Program Achievements	125
World Social Situation	129
Social Action Program	130
Social Commission	132
Population Commission	133
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	135
World Health Organization (WHO)	136
Communicable Diseases	137
Public Health Services	138
Education and Training	139
Research	139
Central Technical Services	140
Twelfth World Health Assembly	141
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	141
Maternal and Child Health and Welfare	142
Communicable Diseases	143
Nutrition	144
Emergency Aid	145
Relief and Rehabilitation	145
High Commissioner's Programs	147
Refugees of European Origin in the Far East	147
Camp Clearance	147
Nonsettled Refugees Living Outside Camps	148
Emergency Account for Aid to Individual Cases	148
New Refugees in Greece	148
Legal Assistance	148
Special Refugee Problems	149
Hungarian Refugees	149
Algerian Refugees	149
Chinese Refugees in Hong Kong	150
World Refugee Year	150
U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency	151

PART II—Continued

World Social Situation—Continued

	Page
U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	151
Educational Activities	152
Scientific Activities	153
Cultural Activities	155
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	158
Human Rights Commission	159
Freedom of Information	161
Discrimination and Minorities	161
Draft Covenants on Human Rights	163
Advisory Services	164
Status of Women	164
General Review and Coordination of U.N. Economic and Social Programs	167

PART III. DEPENDENT TERRITORIES 171

Trusteeship System	173
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	174
New Guinea	177
Nauru	178
Western Samoa	179
Italian Somaliland	181
Ruanda-Urundi	182
Tanganyika	184
Cameroun Under French Administration	186
Cameroon Under British Administration	187
Togo	189
Non-Self-Governing Territories Other Than Trust Territories	190
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	191
Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories	193
Scholarship Programs	196
South-West Africa	197
Work of the Regional Commissions	198
Caribbean Commission	198
South Pacific Commission	200

PART IV. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 203

International Court of Justice	203
Contentious Cases Involving the United States	203
The Interhandel Case	203
Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955	205
Aerial Incident of November 7, 1954	206

PART IV—Continued

International Court of Justice—Continued

	Page
Other Contentious Cases	206
Sovereignty Over Certain Frontier Lands	206
Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955	207
Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth and the Société Radio-Orient	208
Temple of Preah Vihear	209
Request for Advisory Opinion	209
Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee	209
International Law Commission	210
General Assembly Legal Committee.	210
Report of the International Law Commission	211
Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities	212
Question of the Publication of a United Nations Juridical Year-book	212
Waters, Including Historic Bays	213
Reservations to Multilateral Conventions	213

PART V. BUDGETARY, FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

MATTERS	217
Budgets	217
United Nations	218
Specialized Agencies	218
Assessments	219
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)	219
Voluntary Programs	221
Other Items	222

APPENDIXES

I. The United Nations System (Chart)	226
II. The United Nations	227
The General Assembly	227
The Security Council	231
The Trusteeship Council	233
The International Court of Justice	234
The Secretariat	235
Organization	237
Advisory Committees	238
The Economic and Social Council	241
Functional Commissions	242
Regional Commissions	248

II—The United Nations—Continued

Page

Other United Nations Activities	250
Children's Fund (UNICEF)	250
Expanded Program of Technical Assistance	252
High Commissioner for Refugees	254
Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)	254
Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	255

III. Specialized Agencies 256

FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization	256
IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	257
ICAO—International Civil Aviation Organization	258
IFC—International Finance Corporation	259
ILO—International Labor Organization	260
IMCO—Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Or- ganization	261
IMF—International Monetary Fund	261
ITU—International Telecommunication Union	262
UNESCO—U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	263
UPU—Universal Postal Union	264
WHO—World Health Organization	265
WMO—World Meteorological Organization	266

IV. Certain Other International Organizations 267

International Atomic Energy Agency	267
Caribbean Commission	268
South Pacific Commission	268

V. United States Representation 269

United States Missions	269
United Nations Headquarters	269
Other United States Missions	270

United States Representatives to the United Nations	271
The General Assembly	271
The Security Council	272
The Trusteeship Council	273
The Economic and Social Council	273

United States Representatives to the Specialized Agencies	274
--	-----

United States Representatives to Certain Other Inter- national Organizations	276
---	-----

CONTENTS

XVII

	Page
VI. Publications and Documentation	277
Sale of Publications and Visual Materials of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	279
Sub-Agents in the United States for Sale of United Nations Publications and Visual Materials.	280
Depository Libraries in the United States Designated by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies .	281

Maintenance of Peace and Security

CONFERENCE ON THE DISCONTINUANCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

The Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests, originally convened on October 31, 1958, resumed its deliberations at Geneva on January 12, 1959, after a year-end recess. It continued to meet at the Palais des Nations throughout the year 1959 (except for recesses from March 20 to April 13, May 12 to June 8, and August 28 to October 27) until December 19, when the Conference again recessed for Christmas and set January 12, 1960, as the date for resumption of the negotiations. The U.S. delegation continued to be headed by Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, U.S. Representative on Disarmament and Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations. The Rt. Hon. David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, returned at the Head of the U.K. delegation; and Ambassador Semyon K. Tsarapkin continued as the Representative of the Soviet Union.

Political Developments

The Conference meetings during November and December of 1958 concerned themselves primarily with procedural matters. The important matter of an effective control system to police a ban on nuclear weapons testing was not approached until after the December 1958 recess. Although the Soviet Union seemed willing to agree to a ban on nuclear weapons testing, its representatives appeared extremely reluctant to get down to cases on a control system which could effectively police such a ban. Because the United States and the United Kingdom considered a control system to be the essential element in the structure of a test ban treaty, and because it was, therefore, necessary to focus Conference attention on this matter, the Western delegations on January 19 announced a significant modification in their position, vis-

a-vis the Conference negotiations. Prior to this date the two Western Powers had maintained that a continued suspension of tests depended on a year-to-year determination that (a) an effective control system is installed and operating satisfactorily and (b) progress is being made on other disarmament measures. The January 19 announcement, stating that the continuation of a nuclear test suspension was no longer considered contingent on progress in other disarmament areas, made it clear that agreement hinged solely on the requirement of effective control. In this manner *control* became the key to agreement and the core of the negotiations.

While some progress was made during the year on adding articles to the list of those provisionally adopted (at the end of the year the Conference had reached agreement on a preamble, 17 articles, and one of 3 proposed annexes), certain matters essential to an efficient control system became key issues of disagreement—issues that have not yet been satisfactorily resolved. These issues concerned *the veto*, *on-site inspections*, and *control post staffing*.

The Veto

At the beginning of 1959 the Soviet Union was proposing that the affirmative votes of all three initial parties to the treaty (the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union) should be required for all decisions on matters of substance. The U.S. made clear that such a built-in veto power could render the whole system meaningless and ineffective, since a violator would know that he could frustrate inspection procedures by use of this veto power. Our position has been that it is essential that there be no veto power over decisions relating to the everyday operation of the control system. The factfinding processes of inspection to be effective must be as nearly automatic as possible. During the course of the year the Soviet Union did shift somewhat from its original position. It indicated that it was willing to drop the veto over most matters of substance if certain conditions were met. However, the year ended with the veto, in one form or another, part of the basic Soviet position.

On-Site Inspections

Some progress was made during the year toward resolving aspects of this area of disagreement. Initially the Soviet Union held that on-site inspections must be subject to a veto, that the teams' freedom of access be strictly limited, that the teams be organized on an *ad hoc* basis as the need for on-site inspections arose, and that they be composed of nationals of the country to be inspected. The United States

and the United Kingdom pointed out that these requirements would render useless an essential element of the control system. The U.S. position has been that trained, permanent, mobile inspection teams are required—teams that could be quickly sent to a suspect area, which would be internationally staffed, and not by nationals of the country being inspected.

A partial break occurred in this impasse when Chairman Khrushchev proposed in his April 23, 1959, letter to President Eisenhower that a predetermined annual quota of on-site inspections be set. In return for Western acceptance of agreed, specific quotas, the Soviet Union, he indicated, would be prepared to withdraw the veto on dispatch of inspection teams, to grant freedom of access to suspect areas, and to agree to permanent on-site inspection teams. However, it has been made clear that the Soviet Union believes any quota for such inspections must be very small and must be determined by a political decision. The U.S. cannot accept a quota system adopted without regard to technical needs and has asserted that any agreed number of on-site inspections must bear a direct relationship to scientific facts and detection capabilities. In the latter part of 1959 an agreed solution to the on-site inspection problem was further complicated by a lack of agreement between the scientific experts (which stemmed from technical discussions held in November and December) of each side on technical matters bearing directly on this problem.

Control Post Staffing

On this third unresolved issue the Soviet Union began the year by proposing that all supervisory, technical, and service personnel at control posts be nationals of the country in which the post is located. One or two controllers would be permitted from "the other side," but they were simply to be observers with no authority over the operation of the control post. The United States and the United Kingdom considered that such a staffing pattern would constitute nothing more than self-inspection and therefore would be valueless. The Western Powers, as a compromise measure, proposed that supervisory and technical staffs at control posts should be composed of one-third U.S. or U.K. personnel, one-third Soviet personnel, and one-third from other countries. Service personnel could be nationals of the host country. Control post directors would not be nationals of the host country. The Soviet Union maintained that the U.S.-U.K. proposal was an attempt by the two Western Powers to establish an espionage net within the Soviet Union. However, during the course of the year the Soviet Union gradually did increase the numbers of outside inspectors it would accept. By October the Soviet Representative

stated his Government's willingness to have 10 or 12 foreign specialists as part of the 30-man complement at each control post, and in addition said that these foreign specialists could be an integral part of the operative staff.

Soviet Package Proposal

On December 14 the Soviet Union proposed a package solution to the outstanding conference issues of control post staffing, veto on budgetary matters, and the composition of the Control Commission. Specifically the proposal called for a control post staffing pattern of one-third technical specialists of the United States and the United Kingdom, one-third specialists of the Soviet Union, and one-third international technical specialists—the latter third to be divided equally between the West, the Soviet bloc, and neutrals. The budget, in lieu of a veto, would be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Control Commission; and the seven-nation Control Commission would consist of the United States, the United Kingdom, and one of their nominees; the Soviet Union and two of its nominees; and one mutually accepted neutral.

At the end of the year the Western delegations were subjecting elements of the package proposal to separate scrutiny. Subdivision of the final third of the control post staff was considered undesirable by the United States and the United Kingdom, both of whom considered that selections in this category should be based solely on technical competence and not on artificial political criteria which would be difficult to administer. It was noted that the requirement for a two-thirds vote on budget matters amounted in fact to a "hidden" veto since the composition of the Control Commission under the Soviet proposal would allow both the Western Powers and the Soviet bloc to muster three votes out of a total of seven. The 3-3-1 composition of the Control Commission, in which only one place is reserved to neutrals, was believed to be an inadequate reflection of the international nature of the control system and to place an excessive burden for tie-breaking on one member.

U.S.-Soviet Exchange of Letters

During the months of April and May President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev exchanged four letters dealing with the Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests. In both of his letters, dated April 13 and May 5, the President suggested that, in the absence of Soviet agreement to controls that would be effective in all elements where nuclear weapons tests might be conducted, phased

agreement providing for discontinuance in certain elements be negotiated. Initially the President suggested banning all atmospheric tests. This agreement would then be expanded to other testing environs as rapidly as corresponding measures of control could be agreed upon.

Chairman Khrushchev, in letters of April 23 and May 14, rejected the President's proposal and insisted that efforts continue with the sole objective of concluding a treaty that would provide for the cessation of all types of nuclear weapons tests. He expressed the belief that it would not prove too difficult to find agreement on a comprehensive treaty. On the problem of on-site inspections, which he called the most serious obstacle, the Chairman proposed that a predetermined quota for such inspections based on political considerations be agreed for the numerous events which could be suspected of being nuclear explosions.

In his letter of May 5 President Eisenhower reiterated that an agreement providing for cessation of all nuclear weapons tests is the U.S. objective. In order to attain such an agreement, it would, however, be necessary for all parties to agree that the number of inspections bear an appropriate relationship to scientific facts and detection capabilities, and on the scientific criteria that would afford the basis for inspection.

The technical experts who met toward the end of 1959 failed to reach agreement on, among other things, the establishment of sound criteria for determining which events would be eligible for on-site inspection.

Voluntary Suspension of Tests

On August 22, 1958, the United States had offered to withhold further testing of nuclear weapons for a 1-year period from the beginning of negotiations, on October 31, 1958, provided that the Soviet Union did not test after that date. Since the Soviet Union did conduct tests shortly thereafter, the President announced on November 7, 1958, that the United States was relieved from any obligations under its offer to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons, but would continue its suspension for the time being.

Since, as far as is known, the Soviet Union has carried out no tests since November 3, 1958, the President, in order to allow a reasonable period of time for the negotiations to proceed, directed on August 26, 1959, that the unilateral suspension of testing by the United States be extended throughout the calendar year 1959.

In a statement on December 29, 1959, the President expressed his disappointment in the rate of progress of the negotiations, and espe-

cially in the conduct of the Soviet experts during the technical negotiations held in the latter part of 1959, and announced that the United States considered itself free to resume testing but would not do so without announcing its intention in advance. An active program of nuclear weapon research, development, and laboratory-type experimentation would meanwhile be continued.

Technical Developments

In addition to the Plenary Conference, two technical conferences met during the year 1959. The first of these met at Geneva in the summer and considered the problems of high-altitude test detection. The second met in the late autumn to consider problems involved in the detection of underground nuclear testing.

High-Altitude Conference

The convening of the first technical conference of 1959 was agreed to by the three negotiating powers in June, after the May recess. Agreement stemmed from Chairman Khrushchev's letter of May 14, in which he expressed a willingness to join in technical discussions as proposed by the United States and the United Kingdom on the problem of detecting high-altitude nuclear explosions. The high-altitude area was the only one in which the 1958 Geneva Experts Conference had failed to provide a set of agreed conclusions.

Experts from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union accordingly met at Geneva from June 22 until July 10. At the completion of its work the technical working group submitted an agreed report to the Conference, making the following general recommendations:

That five to six earth satellites, to be equipped with counters for the detection of neutrons, prompt gamma rays, delayed gamma rays and soft X-rays, be placed in orbits at altitudes of more than 30,000 kilometers so as to ensure complete surveillance of the earth and outer space;

That if it were thought necessary for technical or economic reasons to establish an earth satellite system at low altitudes, such a system could be set up as an alternative to the above;

That a satellite be placed into an appropriate elliptical orbit around the earth to provide maximum coverage of the region in the earth's magnetic field in which electron trapping occurs;

That, if it were thought necessary to expand the capabilities of the system to provide increased coverage of the regions behind the

moon and the sun, a system of four satellites be placed in appropriate solar orbits;

That ground control posts be equipped with instruments for observing direct visible light, for observing fluorescence in the upper atmosphere, for measuring the absorption of cosmic radio noise in the ionosphere and for measuring radio signals.

Underground Detection Conference

The second technical conference came about only after very protracted and difficult negotiations. At the first meeting of the Plenary Conference on January 5, 1959, following the December recess, the United States submitted findings which were the outgrowth of underground explosions carried out in Nevada in the fall of 1958 after the July-August meeting of East-West experts at Geneva. This new seismic data led U.S. scientists to conclude that (1) the method of distinguishing earthquakes from explosions, noting the direction of first motion as shown on seismographic instruments, was less effective than previously estimated and (2) the number of earthquakes per year equivalent to a nuclear explosion of a given yield is about double that previously estimated. In view of the difficulties that these estimates created for a detection system, the United States proposed at the time that the three delegations convene a small technical committee in Geneva to consider the new data. The Soviet delegation took the position that the Conference was convened to consider the political aspects of a test ban agreement, not technical problems, and that it therefore would not be a party to any type of technical conference.

At the request of the Department of State, the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology had, on December 28, 1958, appointed a Panel on Seismic Improvement to review, in the light of this new seismic data, the feasibility of improving the detection system recommended at the 1958 Technical Conference. This Panel reported its findings on March 16. Subsequently the Panel also submitted a detailed report entitled *The Need for Fundamental Research in Seismology*.

The Panel's findings were submitted to the conference in Geneva on June 12, 1959. The following analysis generally summarizes the conclusions contained in the Panel's report:

Considering the network of 180 control posts, as proposed by the Geneva experts in 1958, the Panel concluded that, by equipping each post with long-period seismographs and an array of 100 seismometers (rather than only 10 as was proposed in 1958), the original capability of the Geneva control system could be partially restored.

In addition, the Panel believed that, by a vigorous research and development program in seismology, the detection capability estimated by the Geneva experts could actually be attained in about a 3-year period.

Further, the Panel indicated that very significant improvements in the efficiency of the detection system could also be realized by setting up, in addition to the 180 manned posts, an auxiliary network of unmanned seismic stations.

Finally, the panel pointed out that consideration would have to be given to the possibility that the capabilities, now or in the future, of the Geneva System might be reduced by the intentional concealment of underground tests. The Panel concluded that decoupling techniques existed that could reduce the seismic signal by a factor of 10 or more. Moreover, the Panel reported that preliminary theoretical studies have shown that it is possible in principle to reduce the seismic signal from an explosion by a much greater factor than this. In view of the many complexities involved, the Panel stated that it would be necessary for these ideas to be tested by appropriately designed experiments to determine how large a decoupling factor could actually be realized in practice. It suggested that many of these tests could be carried out with high explosives but that complete evaluation of the theory probably could not be made without nuclear explosions.

Although the United States continued to emphasize the importance of the new seismic data to the problem of underground test detection and continued to press for joint consideration of the data, the Soviet Union long rejected such proposals and charged that the introduction of new data on January 5 and the Panel's report on June 12 were calculated attempts on the part of the United States to obstruct progress toward an agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests.

Finally, on November 3, after 10 months of prodding by the United States and the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union proposed the formation of a technical working group of experts which would meet to draft objective criteria on the basis of which inspection teams would be sent to the sites of unidentified underground events. At the same time, it was indicated that the group could consider other data bearing on the underground detection problem. This, according to the Soviet delegate to the Conference, the Soviet Union was prepared to do in order to eliminate the artificial obstacle that the United States had put up to the negotiations by insisting on consideration of its new seismic data.

The Conference of Experts, which arose out of this November 3 Soviet proposal, came to be known as Technical Working Group 2,

and it met officially 21 times in the period November 25 to December 18, inclusive.

Technical Working Group 2 was set the task of considering the question of the use of objective instrument readings in connection with the selection of an event which could not be identified by the international control organ and which could be suspected of being a nuclear explosion, in order to determine a basis for initiating on-site inspections. As part of its work the group, proceeding from the discussions and the conclusions of the Geneva Conference of Experts was, as well, to consider all data and studies relevant to the detection and identification of seismic events and possible improvements of techniques and instrumentation.

In prior technical conferences dealing with control aspects of nuclear testing, the Soviet scientists had generally carried out their work in an objective manner. Unfortunately, however, the conduct of the Soviet scientists during the last stages of this meeting was characterized by strong political overtones, and they refused to consider objectively much of the data submitted by the United States. At the end of the technical conference each of the three scientific delegations submitted separate reports on their areas of disagreement to the parent conference. The report of the United States and United Kingdom were, however, essentially in agreement on substance. A joint report was submitted to the conference also. It dealt with possible techniques and instrumentation that could improve the detection and identification of seismic events—the one area in which agreement was reached.

The Soviet scientists rejected new data submitted by the U.S. scientists in regard to the “first motion” technique, which the 1958 Conference of Experts had considered to be the primary means of discriminating between earthquakes and explosions by the use of seismographs and which new U.S. data indicates is a much less effective method of discrimination than recognized at that time.

The Soviet experts also rejected the U.S. data relative to decoupling and to the possibilities of successfully concealing underground tests, which theoretically showed that the seismic signal of a given explosion could be reduced three hundredfold or more.

Finally, the Soviet scientists rejected technical criteria (to determine the basis for on-site inspection) proposed by the United States, which, in the present state of scientific capabilities, our experts believe would permit very few seismic signals to be positively identified as caused by earthquakes without on-site inspection. While the report of the U.S.S.R. delegation to Technical Working Group 2 did not contain any criteria, the criteria proposed by the U.S.S.R. during

the conference would have been such as to classify the U.S. nuclear test Blanca (19 KT) as an earthquake.

The refusal of the Soviet scientists to accept or discuss seriously the above matters left the problem of underground detection wholly unresolved at the end of the year.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

With the termination in London on September 6, 1957, of the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee meetings (The United States, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, and the U.S.S.R. were members of the Subcommittee) general disarmament negotiations seemingly had reached a dead end. Throughout 1958 and 1959 no further negotiations covering the broad range of disarmament problems took place, although efforts were made at both the 12th and 13th sessions of the General Assembly to find ways to bring about resumption of meaningful negotiations.

Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee

The 2-year lapse in negotiations on a problem, the solution of which would contribute so much to the attainment of lasting world peace, was a source of great concern to the United States. During these 2 years the General Assembly sought unsuccessfully to break the deadlock, but it was not until the August 1959 meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R. that a break in the impasse was achieved. There the United States, together with France and the United Kingdom, took the initiative and asked the Soviet Union to join in exploratory discussions aimed at working out ways and means by which further negotiations on the question could be effectively advanced.

These initial discussions eventually produced agreement among the Four Powers on the composition of a special body in which negotiations could be carried forward. While the new body was created simply by agreement among the governments directly concerned and was not an agency or organ of the United Nations, agreement also was reached on the relationship of the new negotiating group to the United Nations and the general terms of reference of this group. This agreement was reflected in the following joint communiqué issued on September 7, 1959:

As was announced on August 5, 1959, prior to the closing of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva, the Foreign Ministers of the United States of

America, France, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics discussed possibilities by which further negotiations on the question of disarmament could be most effectively advanced. Agreement has now been reached among the Governments of the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to set up a committee to consider disarmament matters. Understanding has also been reached that the participants in the disarmament committee will be the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland and Rumania subject to the agreement of all the named states.

The United Nations Charter recognizes that disarmament matters are of world-wide interest and concern. Accordingly ultimate responsibility for general disarmament measures rests with the United Nations. The setting up of the disarmament committee in no way diminishes or encroaches upon the United Nations' responsibilities in this field. In setting up the committee the special responsibility resting on the great powers to find a basis for agreement is taken into account.

The four governments conceive of this committee as a useful means of exploring through mutual consultations avenues of possible progress toward such agreements and recommendations on the limitation and reduction of all types of armaments and armed forces under effective international control as may, in the first instance, be of particular relevance to the countries participating in these deliberations. Furthermore, it is the hope of the four governments that the results achieved in these deliberations will provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations.

It is the intention of the four governments that the United Nations Disarmament Commission will be kept appropriately informed of the progress of the deliberations of the committee. For this purpose the four governments have agreed that the committee will present reports on its work to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and through it to the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. As a first step in this direction, they have requested the Secretary General, in accordance with Resolution 1252-D (XIII), to convene the Disarmament Commission during September 1959 if feasible, in order that the members may be fully informed of the nature and purpose of the disarmament committee.

The four governments will consult with the United Nations Secretary-General with respect to providing appropriate facilities to the newly established committee. They expect that the committee will begin its work early in 1960 in Geneva.

U.N. Disarmament Commission Meeting

The 82-member Disarmament Commission, which was established by the 13th General Assembly, met on September 10, 1959, at the request of France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States to consider the Four Power communique. Ambassador Padilla Nervo (Mexico) was elected Chairman. After statements by the Four Powers and a brief discussion, the Disarmament Commission unanimously adopted a resolution which welcomed the resumption of dis-

armament deliberations forecast in the Four Power communique, expressed the hope that the results achieved by the new 10-nation committee would provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to provide appropriate facilities for the new committee. The Disarmament Commission also recommended to the General Assembly the continuation of the Disarmament Commission comprised of all the members of the United Nations.

General Assembly Action

When the 14th session of the General Assembly convened, the provisional agenda included the report of the Disarmament Commission, an Irish item entitled "The Prevention of the Wider Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons," and two items involving nuclear weapons tests, one general in character and the other pointed toward the prospective French tests in the Sahara. It soon became clear, however, that the General Assembly would also concern itself with the broader aspects of disarmament. This development was foreshadowed during the general debate when, on September 17, the British Foreign Minister, Selwyn Lloyd, presented a declaration on comprehensive disarmament to the General Assembly. Recalling the need to move forward on disarmament measures so as to rule out the possibility of aggressive war, he said that obviously progress must be made by stages. He envisaged three balanced stages: (1) First stage—agreement on suspension of nuclear tests; technical conference on feasibility of controlling a cutoff of production of nuclear weapons; agreement by the Great Powers on a ceiling for their armed forces and establishing a basis for limiting conventional armaments; turning over of specified armaments to an international control organization; conference on political and technical aspects of measures to safeguard against surprise attack; study of outer space problems; and study of a control organ which would both control disarmament and have responsibilities to preserve world peace. (2) Second stage—progressive reduction, under controls, of conventional armaments and military manpower; cutoff of production of nuclear weapons; transfer of existing military stocks of fissionable material to nonweapon purposes; establishment of a system of inspection against surprise attack; agreement on a system to insure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes; and develop the capacity of the control organ to take measures to keep the peace. (3) Third stage—controlled comprehensive disarmament including (a) ban on the manufacture and use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, biological); (b) ban on the use of outer space for

military purposes; (c) reexamination of the possibility of controlling and eliminating remaining weapons of mass destruction; (d) effective control of military budgets, and (e) final reduction of conventional armaments and military manpower to levels required for internal security purposes only. In this stage the international control organ should reach its final form and attain full capability for keeping peace.

On September 18 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Nikita Khrushchev, addressed the General Assembly, devoting most of his remarks to disarmament. He made a sweeping and somewhat vague proposal that over a period of 4 years all states should carry out complete disarmament. His plan called for the destruction of all existing nuclear weapons and cessation of further production as well as the disbanding of all military forces except for strictly limited police contingents. Enforcement of the program would be entrusted to an international control organ "which would be set up and operated in conformity with the stages in which disarmament was carried out." At another point, however, Mr. Khrushchev stated that opponents of disarmament can easily make any disarmament measure conditional upon demands for controls which, under present circumstances, cannot be accepted. In this connection he alleged that even those states pressing far reaching demands for controls would have no inclination to accept them in practice. Mr. Khrushchev indicated that, in proposing general disarmament, the U.S.S.R. was not demanding all or nothing. If general disarmament should not prove attainable, the Soviet Government was prepared to reach agreement on partial measures, the most important of which he regarded as (1) establishment of a control and inspection zone and reduction of foreign troops in Western Europe, (2) establishment of an atom-free zone in central Europe, (3) withdrawal of all foreign troops from European states and abolition of military bases on the territories of foreign states, (4) conclusion of a nonaggression pact between members of NATO and the Warsaw pact organization, and (5) agreement on prevention of surprise attack. Mr. Khrushchev also recalled the Soviet disarmament proposals of 1955, which he said constituted a sound basis for agreement.

On the following day the Soviet delegation requested inclusion of an item "General and Complete Disarmament" in the agenda of the 14th session. This request was approved by the General Assembly without objection on September 22.

In the meantime, during Chairman Khrushchev's visit to the United States, the President and the Chairman discussed the general problem of disarmament. The urgent need to work toward a solution of the disarmament problem was clearly brought out in their communique

issued at the conclusion of these discussions. In that communique on September 27, 1959, at Camp David, both agreed that the most important problem facing the world today is disarmament. Moreover, both pledged that their Governments would make every effort to achieve a constructive solution to this problem.

Soviet Item on Disarmament

On October 8 the Political Committee agreed to consider first the Soviet item on general and complete disarmament. Discussion began on October 9 and continued through 17 meetings until November 2.

On October 14 Ambassador Lodge outlined the U.S. position on disarmament and responded to Mr. Khrushchev's proposals on which the Soviet Representative had elaborated in the Political Committee on October 9. Mr. Lodge recalled that three positive developments had taken place in this field since the previous session of the General Assembly: (1) negotiations among the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. on the suspension of nuclear tests; (2) the 10-power discussions at Geneva late in 1958 on techniques of safeguarding against surprise attack; and (3) agreement among the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union on the establishment of a 10-nation disarmament committee to resume general disarmament negotiations early in 1960. Ambassador Lodge then summarized the U.S. attitude toward disarmament as follows: (1) the United States unreservedly supports the greatest possible amount of controlled disarmament; and (2) the United States considers that adequate and timely inspection and control must be built into any disarmament program. In this connection he regretted that the Soviet Union had failed to make clear what inspection and control it would accept in connection with its proposal for complete disarmament. He gave assurances, however, that the United States would join in the 10-nation committee in giving Soviet proposals most serious scrutiny and would examine sympathetically any equitable and controllable proposals.

Mr. Lodge also recalled that in exploring new ideas we must not forget practical, smaller steps that might be taken now. In particular, he emphasized the need to consider the technical problems involved in reducing the dangers of surprise attack. He said, however, if we cannot have discussions solely on the technical aspects, the United States is prepared to join in treating the full range of technical issues along with the political problems.

Mr. Lodge then raised three basic questions to which the United States believes detailed answers should be sought: (1) What type of international police force should be established to preserve interna-

tional peace and security; (2) What principles of international law should govern the use of such a force; (3) What internal security forces in precise terms would be required by nations of the world if existing armaments are abolished?

Mr. Lodge suggested that the Disarmament Commission might be the proper body to study these matters. In conclusion, he stressed that the United States is willing and anxious to move forward on any aspect of this problem, including reducing the threat of surprise attack, gaining experience in the actual operation of workable systems of international control, lightening the burden of all armaments, and a controlled cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

In all, 65 member states elaborated their views on disarmament during the general debate. For example, the French spokesman, Jules Moch, made a number of suggestions, which his delegation formally submitted as a U.N. document on October 27. He suggested, among other things, that high priority be given to measures prohibiting the development, manufacture, and possession of all vehicles for the delivery of nuclear devices. Mr. Moch believed a first stage in disarmament might be a declaration of existing weapons to the international disarmament organ; a second stage should be prior notification and control of tests; a third the prohibition, destruction, and control of stockpiles, infrastructures, and factories. He stressed that two long-established principles continue to be valid in any disarmament program: (1) former parities must not be upset; (2) distrust must be dispelled by giving each state the certainty that the others are faithfully fulfilling their obligations.

On November 2 the Political Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution sponsored by all 82 members whereby the General Assembly would (a) call upon governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament, which is the most important problem facing the world today; (b) make available to the U.N. Disarmament Commission and the 10-nation disarmament committee the proposals and suggestions on disarmament made during the current session; and (c) express the hope that measures leading toward general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be agreed upon in the shortest possible time.

The General Assembly unanimously adopted this resolution on November 20.

In his remarks in plenary the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, expressed hope that the unanimous action on the resolution would mark a historic step forward. He said, "The United States stands ready to work as hard on this problem and to go as far as any-

one else. We stand ready to take small measures or large ones. What we do require is that whatever action is taken be significant, and that it be safeguarded. This simply means that, as we lay down our arms, we must be certain that effective control measures exist which insure that all other nations will do likewise. Otherwise there would be no true disarmament, merely a hollow mockery."

French Nuclear Tests in the Sahara

In accordance with the proposal made by its Chairman at its first meeting, the Political Committee turned next to the question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara.

On August 14 Morocco had requested that the question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara be inscribed on the agenda of the 14th regular session of the General Assembly. The explanatory memorandum, which accompanied the request, noted earlier Moroccan representations to France for the purpose of persuading the French to abandon their testing projects on the grounds of "multiple dangers and grave consequences." Since these direct efforts had failed, the Moroccan Government had decided to put the matter before the Assembly in the hope that the latter would "settle it in a manner consistent alike with the aspirations of the population of Morocco and the African continent, with considerations of security and with the requirements of the maintenance of international peace." On September 22 the General Assembly voted to include the item in the agenda.

The Political Committee began its discussion of this item on November 4. A draft resolution was tabled the same day by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen, later joined by Japan and Malaya. The resolution included in its preamble reference to the declared French intention to undertake nuclear tests in the Sahara, made various statements concerning "the grave dangers and risks" of such tests, particularly in Africa, and noted with regret the failure of direct representations to France on this matter. In its operative paragraphs it expressed "grave concern over the French intention to conduct nuclear tests in the Sahara," and urged France to refrain from such tests.

The Moroccan Representative opened the debate, which evolved into a lengthy and frequently sharp and bitter series of speeches. He cited various scientific data relating to the potential dangers of fallout from the testing.

The French Representative, Jules Moch, argued vigorously that the French tests posed no danger either for the rest of the world or for

Africa. France's action in equipping itself with nuclear weapons was strictly a matter of concern to the French people and should not be debated in the United Nations. He went on to describe the various precautions that would be taken by the French to assure against any danger from fallout in surrounding areas, emphasizing that the test site was far removed from centers of population, even more so than areas where tests had been conducted in the United States and the U.S.S.R.

The other cosponsors of the resolution joined in attacking the French position, both on grounds of hazard to the people of Africa and as morally and politically wrong. A number of the participants in the debate drew attention to the urgent importance of agreement on cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the conclusion of a treaty to this effect, to which France, as well as existing nuclear powers, should adhere.

On the other hand, the British Representative undertook to explain the reasons his Government felt that the French tests could be held without any danger to the surrounding area and without adding to radioactive fallout in a damaging way.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, spoke on November 9. At the outset he made clear that the United States favored an effectively controlled agreement to end all nuclear weapons tests. If such an agreement resulted from the Geneva negotiations, as the United States hoped, it was the conviction of the United States that other states should join. Turning to the question of the danger of tests to the health and safety of mankind, Mr. Lodge, while noting that the United States had no data on the planned French tests, reviewed the pertinent experience of the United States, including its conduct of nuclear weapons tests in relative proximity to population centers. He emphasized that "the highest levels of radiation caused by fallout of all known tests of nuclear devices to date are less than the normal variations in natural background levels of radiation."

On November 10, 1959, Italy and the United Kingdom, later joined by Peru, submitted a joint resolution according to which the General Assembly would express its hope that France would associate itself with the arrangements that might be worked out at Geneva to achieve the suspension of nuclear weapons tests under effective international control, and would request France to take full account of the views expressed during the debate.

In the meantime 5 Latin American countries—Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and Panama—submitted amendments to the 22-power Afro-Asian resolution which, in addition to certain changes

to make the language of the preamble more moderate, replaced the operative provisions by an expression of hope that the Government of France would "reconsider" its decision to carry out tests, taking into account the views expressed in the Assembly's debate. On November 11 a further revision of the Afro-Asian resolution was circulated with some minor changes in the preamble. On November 12 Ghana and Indonesia submitted subamendments to the Latin American amendments, the effect of which was to restore most of the original language, thereby assuring that these provisions would be voted upon first.

The Political Committee voted on the draft resolutions and various amendments on November 12. With the United States voting in the negative, the two-power subamendments were adopted, with the result that the Latin American amendments were not put to the vote. Thereafter, the 22-power resolution as amended was adopted on a rollcall vote by 46 to 26 (U.S.), with 10 abstentions.

The Political Committee's report was considered in the plenary on November 20. Once again the French Representative emphasized his Government's view that France had the same right as other countries to possess nuclear weapons and to test them and that the projected tests would harm no one. He also reiterated the attachment of France to the cause of disarmament. When the resolution was eventually put to the vote, a separate rollcall was taken on most of the paragraphs of the preamble. A preambular paragraph that stated that "bearing in mind that in creating conditions of danger in Africa, France cannot assume the responsibility for the protection of the threatened sovereign states" was not adopted. The vote was 36 to 30, with 16 abstentions and thus less than the required two-thirds majority. Another paragraph of the preamble, which referred to "the special responsibility of the United Nations for the health, safety, and well-being of the dependent peoples of Africa threatened by such tests" also failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the vote being 39 to 25, with 18 abstentions. In both these cases the United States voted in the negative. Separate rollcall votes were taken on each of the operative paragraphs. The first paragraph which expressed grave concern over French intention to conduct nuclear tests was adopted by a vote of 48 to 19, with 15 abstentions. The concluding paragraph requesting France to refrain from testing was adopted by a vote of 51 to 17, with 14 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted on a rollcall vote by 51 votes to 16 (Belgium, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Spain, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States),

with 15 abstentions (Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Laos, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey, and Uruguay).

Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons

From the specific question of the scheduled French tests in the Sahara, the Political Committee moved to the general problem of nuclear weapons tests.

Again this year Ireland requested inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item entitled "The Prevention of the Wider Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons." The accompanying explanatory memorandum recalled a similar initiative by Ireland at the previous session, which had not been pressed to conclusion because of lack of time to study the matter, and stressed the need to check dissemination of nuclear weapons before they came into the possession of new countries where their use could lead to the outbreak of general war with disastrous consequences.

A draft resolution was submitted for Assembly action which referred to the danger of any increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons and suggested that the new 10-nation disarmament committee consider appropriate means to avert this danger, "including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby the Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them."

This item was not discussed by the Political Committee until November 13. At this time the Irish Foreign Minister, Frank Aiken, explained in detail the reasons Ireland considered it essential for urgent steps to be taken to prevent further dissemination of nuclear weapons, a prospect which could only lead to a deterioration in the present situation which might both render general disarmament unattainable and bring about world war. He urged favorable action on the draft resolution, pointing out that it simply called for a specific study which Ireland hoped would lead to firm agreements. A number of delegations, including those of the Netherlands, Ceylon, India, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaya, Greece, New Zealand, Libya, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, and Uruguay, supported the Irish resolution. The U.S. Representative expressed agreement with the referral of this subject to the 10-nation disarmament committee, observing that in this way the matter could be studied in relation to the broader question of disarmament since it was clear that the problem of dissemination could not be solved separately.

The Political Committee adopted the Irish resolution on November 16 by a rollcall vote of 66 to 0, with 13 abstentions (the Soviet bloc, China, France, Peru, and Spain). The Committee's recommendation was adopted by the General Assembly on November 20 by a rollcall vote of 70 to 0, with 12 abstentions (Soviet bloc, Peru, China, and France).

Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests

Despite the continuing negotiations at Geneva for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests, which are discussed above, India on August 16 had proposed for inclusion in the Assembly's agenda an item entitled "Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests." An accompanying explanatory memorandum noted that, although some progress had been made at Geneva, the General Assembly continued to be seized with the problem and that, if unfortunately no agreement was achieved at Geneva, the Assembly discussion should contribute to an early and satisfactory solution.

When the Political Committee began consideration of this item on November 18, it had before it two draft resolutions. The first of these, submitted jointly by Austria, Japan, and Sweden, after recalling previous Assembly resolutions and noting the continuing negotiations at Geneva, expressed appreciation to those concerned at Geneva for their efforts to reach agreement, expressed hope that these efforts would be intensified to reach an early successful conclusion, and requested those concerned to report the results of the negotiations to the General Assembly. The second, initially sponsored only by India, but later cosponsored also by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, and Yugoslavia, went much further. It not only expressed hope for early agreement but also appealed to the states concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests, as well as to other states to desist from such tests.

Since a lengthy discussion of the question of nuclear tests had already taken place in connection with the Moroccan item on French Sahara tests, the debate was relatively short. The sponsors of both resolutions explained that their primary desire was to give impetus to the negotiations at Geneva in the hope that decisive and successful results would be achieved promptly. The Soviet Representative, after describing the status of the Geneva negotiations from the Soviet viewpoint, emphasized the Soviet intention to direct efforts toward early conclusion of an agreement and charged that the United States

was insisting on further examination of scientific data as a means to delay the negotiations. The U.S. Representative expressed surprise at these charges, which he refuted, and underscored the desire of the United States to complete an agreement as soon as the Soviet Union agreed to an effective international system of control.

The French Representative indicated his intention to abstain on the three-power resolution, since it was addressed only to the states engaged in the Geneva negotiations, but to vote against the 24-power draft resolution which covered, though without specifically naming, France.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, on November 19 also announced that the United States would vote for the draft resolution submitted by Austria, Japan, and Sweden. He assured the members of the Committee that the United States would continue to do everything in its power to enhance the prospects of success at Geneva and indicated that the present voluntary moratorium on testing might be continued, depending upon the developments. He emphasized that the United States continued to believe that a system of agreed control was an utterly indispensable prerequisite to a permanent cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Mr. Lodge noted that the 24-power resolution was more far reaching and included certain language with which the United States was not in accord.

The three-power draft resolution was adopted in Committee on a rollcall vote by 76 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Afghanistan, France). The 24-power resolution was also voted upon by rollcall and was adopted by 60 votes to 1 (France), with 17 abstentions (Belgium, Brazil, China, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

Both resolutions were submitted to the plenary on November 21. The three-power resolution was adopted by 78 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. A rollcall was requested on the 24-power resolution, which was adopted by 60 votes to 1, with 20 abstentions (the same 17 as in Committee plus the Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, and Nicaragua).

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The report of the Disarmament Commission, including the text of the resolution adopted by it, was the final item relating to disarmament. With almost no discussion, the Political Committee unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by India and Yugoslavia. By this resolution, also adopted unanimously in the plenary meeting on November 21, 1959, the General Assembly approved the report

of the Disarmament Commission, decided that the Disarmament Commission would continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and services required by the new 10-nation disarmament committee.

Western Five Preparations

On December 21, 1959, during the course of the NATO Ministerial Meeting at Paris, the Foreign Ministers of the five Western nations represented on the 10-nation disarmament committee (Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States) met to consider how they might jointly proceed in developing a coordinated disarmament position. Following the meeting the Five announced that in preparation for the negotiations their Representatives would meet at Washington in January 1960. They also agreed that they would propose that negotiations within the newly formed 10-nation committee begin on or about March 15, 1960, at Geneva.

OUTER SPACE

The 13th General Assembly, largely on the initiative of the United States, established an 18-member *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, consisting of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Committee was requested to report on the activities and resources of the United Nations on outer space, the area of international cooperation and programs that could appropriately be undertaken under U.N. auspices, possible future organizational arrangements to facilitate international cooperation, and the nature of legal problems that might arise.

The U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and Poland refused to take part in the work of the Committee, charging that the Committee's composition was unfair. When all efforts to persuade the Soviet group to participate failed, India and the United Arab Republic also decided not to attend.

On May 6, 1959, the Committee met, with 13 of its 18 members participating. Space scientists, legal experts, and others combined their efforts in committee and subcommittee discussions which lasted more than a month. The resulting report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee

suggested that a General Assembly committee be established to study practical measures to facilitate international cooperation in outer space activities conducted by governments. It listed a number of scientific and practical areas in which the possibilities of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space might be studied, and outlined legal problems involved in outer space activities that might be studied and possibly resolved. The report submitted to the 14th General Assembly was objective and factual in character and was adopted unanimously by the participating members of the Committee.

General Assembly Consideration

In his general debate speech before the plenary meeting of the General Assembly September 17, the Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, cited the recent examples of advancement in outer space research. He recalled that the previous year his predecessor, John Foster Dulles, had proposed that the General Assembly take first steps toward establishing a framework toward international cooperation in this field. He said that the United States had hoped then that "it would prove possible for all members to share in the benefits that seem certain to emerge from this challenging new frontier of human activity. . . . We believe this development advances the day when nations of the world will be linked by a communications network extending to the heavens." The Secretary recalled that:

In the early years after the development of atomic energy, the United States tried long and hard to interest the U.S.S.R. in an international approach to harnessing this natural force of such great danger and promise to humanity. The U.S.S.R. refused to cooperate, apparently believing that its late start in the atomic energy field would prejudice its national interests if an international approach were adopted. The deadly arms race of the past decade stands as an ugly witness to the human tragedy of that Soviet noncooperation.

Now humanity is on the threshold of another and perhaps more fateful technological development—the penetration of outer space. Again the United States has called for an international approach. This time surely the U.S.S.R. cannot plead a lack of Soviet advancement in this technology.

He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would join in the cooperative efforts of the United Nations. "There could be no more dramatic illustration of a spirit of cooperation in the world today as we stand at the threshold of the space age," he said, "than for this Assembly to act unanimously in this field. This would be a major step forward in the process of peaceful change."

During the ensuing negotiations agreement was quickly reached on the text of a draft resolution establishing a new Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, but once again, as in the year

before, the composition of the Committee proved difficult to solve. Finally, after long weeks of consultation, agreement was achieved.

On December 11 debate began in the Political Committee on the item entitled "Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space."

Opening the debate Ambassador Lodge declared that great strides taken in outer space set before governments and the United Nations the prime task to see that "political progress keeps pace with scientific change."

Mr. Lodge went on to point out that:

... international cooperation in the exploration of outer space offers an avenue along which nations may approach mutual understanding and peace. Working together on the great challenges of explorations beyond the confines of Earth can create a new perspective, in which national boundaries and national rivalries recede in importance. Common efforts in the conquest of space can forge a community of interest. Where community of interest is strong enough, there is unity of spirit and harmony in action. A new opportunity now presents itself for the operation of these forces. We should give it generous scope.

Ambassador Lodge introduced a draft resolution cosponsored by the United States and 11 other members (Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, and the United Kingdom).

Part A of the resolution provided for the establishment of a 24-member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space composed of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These members would serve during the years 1960 and 1961. In commenting on the long negotiations that had finally yielded this composition, Ambassador Lodge expressed the hope that the fruits of the agreement would justify the work and the concessions involved in reaching it.

Part B of this resolution embodied a Soviet proposal for an international scientific conference to be held in 1960 or 1961. Ambassador Lodge stated that the United States favored a conference of wide scope embracing not only space sciences, which were already being covered in other exchanges in the scientific community, but engineering and technological aspects of outer space activities as well. The U.S. Representative pointed out that the draft resolution failed to contain any provision specifying who would participate in the conference, and Belgium submitted an amendment designating "interested members of the United Nations and of the Specialized

Agencies as participants." The United States supported this amendment, which was in accordance with U.N. precedents on the calling of international conferences.

In speaking on this resolution and discussing the new committee's tasks, Mr. Lodge outlined the U.S. Government's views on the steps to be taken in the two broad areas (which had been mentioned in the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report) on which a concentration of effort by the new committee should prove constructive. The first of these areas was technical cooperation; the second was regulation of man's activities in outer space. With respect to facilitating international scientific cooperation he said, "no more appropriate initial step could be taken than to review and exchange experience with respect to the outer space activities conducted to date," and he pointed to the Soviet proposal that an international conference to this end be held under the auspices of the United Nations as offering a promising starting point. Mr. Lodge went on to point out other possibilities for international scientific cooperation that could be profitably explored by the new U.N. Committee, such as the establishment and operation of world data centers, the launching, under international auspices, of satellites, international cooperation on weather, and communication satellites. With regard to the regulation of outer space, Mr. Lodge stated that the U.S. Government supports the view expressed in the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report "that the law has begun to recognize or develop a rule that outer space is, on conditions of equality, freely available for exploration and use by all in accordance with existing or future international law or agreements." Therefore, he said it seems clear that the new committee should turn its attention to possible practical measures. Mr. Lodge cited a possibility for study by the committee of the means for providing an appropriate system of identification of all objects placed in orbit around the earth. Nor is it too early, Mr. Lodge pointed out, "to start thinking about the regime which ought to be applied to international relations with respect to celestial bodies." "The United States believes," Mr. Lodge said, "that man's entry into outer space is a concerted undertaking of Earth as a whole and that scientific progress should proceed in harmony among the nations."

U.N. PEACE FORCE

The Secretary-General has in the past year undertaken consultations with certain members of the United Nations inquiring if they were making or were willing to make arrangements to provide mili-

tary personnel for service with the United Nations. These military contingents would be activated upon request of the Organization and their service would be based upon principles laid down in the Secretary-General's study of the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF), experience which he submitted on October 9, 1958.

Inquiries were directed to the 23 members of the United Nations (Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, India, Ireland, Indonesia, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, and Yugoslavia) who have contributed military personnel to UNEF and the U.N. Observation Group for Lebanon (UNOGIL).

While some of these members had replied to the Secretary-General by the end of 1959, the majority were still considering the problem and were expected to transmit their views to the Secretary-General at a later date. The Secretary-General may report to the General Assembly on this important matter when further replies have been received.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The U.N. Scientific Advisory Committee was originally established by the General Assembly at its 9th session in 1954 as the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to assist the Secretary-General in the preparations for the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva in 1955. The Committee was continued by the 10th session of the General Assembly to perform the same functions in connection with the 2d Peaceful Uses Conference, held at Geneva in 1958. The Committee consisted of seven members—Brazil, Canada, France, India, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States.

At its 13th session in 1958 the General Assembly decided that the Committee should be extended indefinitely, with the same membership but under the new name of the U.N. Scientific Advisory Committee, "to advise and assist the Secretary-General on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations might be concerned." The 13th Assembly specifically requested the Secretary-General and the Committee to undertake, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and interested Specialized Agencies, a thorough evaluation of the 2d Peaceful Uses Conference "in relation to the need, nature, and timing of similar conferences in this field" and to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its 14th session and a final report at its 15th session.

The Committee met on October 28, 1959, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, to prepare its interim report. Dr. Isador I. Rabi continued to represent the United States on the Committee, and the representatives of other members remained unchanged. After a fairly lengthy discussion of all aspects of the question, the Committee decided to defer any final decision on the question of holding another conference pending further study and consultations.

The Secretary-General submitted the interim report of the Committee to the General Assembly on November 17, together with an oral statement informing the Assembly that all members of the Committee were in general accord on the desirability of holding at Geneva a 3d conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, preferably in 1962, under U.N. sponsorship but with the closest possible cooperation and assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested Specialized Agencies. The Assembly accepted the report without debate or vote.

RADIATION COMMITTEE

In 1959 the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) entered a new phase of its activities. Established by the 10th session of the General Assembly in 1955, at the suggestion of the United States, to study ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and safety, the 15-member Committee (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States) had been requested to submit a report to the General Assembly by July 1958 summarizing the information collected and indicating research projects which might require further study.

This comprehensive report was submitted to the General Assembly at its 13th session in 1958. The General Assembly, taking note of the report, requested the Committee "to continue its useful work and report to the General Assembly as appropriate."

The Committee held its 6th session from March 23 to April 1, 1959, at U.N. Headquarters in New York. At this session the Committee reviewed its terms of reference and considered its future work, particularly its pattern of future scientific study. The Committee took into consideration the needs outlined in its own comprehensive report of 1958 and the Assembly's discussion and resolution on this report. Since the session was primarily organizational in nature, technical discussion was relatively limited.

Dr. Shields Warren (Scientific Director, Cancer Research Institute, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston) continued to serve as U.S. Representative on the Committee, with Dr. Austin Brues (Director of the Division of Biological and Medical Research of Argonne National Laboratories) and Dr. Merril Eisenbud (formerly Manager of the New York Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, now Professor of Industrial Medicine, New York University) as alternate Representatives.

At this session of the Committee, Professor Rolf Sievert of Sweden and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar of India continued to serve as chairman and vice chairman of the Committee, respectively. Four U.N. Specialized Agencies directly interested in the work of the Committee (Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization), as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU), were represented by observers who participated actively in the discussions.

The Committee decided to continue to submit annual progress reports to the General Assembly and to submit a further comprehensive report during or before 1962. Since it was unable to meet again before or during the 14th session of the General Assembly, the Committee prepared at its 6th session its annual progress report to the General Assembly, summarizing its discussions and enclosing detailed recommendations. In addition to the Committee's views on reporting practices, the Committee's report included: (1) an invitation to all concerned to provide any further data of the type already contained in its comprehensive report; (2) a pattern of future scientific study, covering all aspects of the Committee's field of interest, with specific suggestions that a variety of supplementary activities and discussions be undertaken by the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the IAEA, and certain nongovernmental organizations; (3) an expression of appreciation for the offers of cooperation the Committee had received from the Specialized Agencies, IAEA, and other international bodies, with special reference to the assistance which it anticipated from IAEA because of that Agency's expanding work on subjects related to radiation; (4) a decision that the Committee, at its next two sessions, concern itself in particular with the physical aspects of fallout, food-chain problems, dose-effect relationships, problems concerned with Carbon-14, and genetic problems; (5) a recommendation that its normal pattern of meetings be similar to that of past years, with appropriate adjustments that had been found desirable in the light

of its past experience; and (6) a request that the Secretary-General continue to provide the Committee with assistance as in the past. The Committee's report was considered by the Assembly on November 17 without prior consideration by a main committee of the Assembly.

On October 12 the Government of Czechoslovakia had submitted a draft resolution, stressing the "long-lasting threat and evergrowing danger looming over the health of mankind" as a result of radiation fallout found in the stratosphere; requesting the Committee to devote more attention to fallout problems in its future activities, in particular to the effects of Carbon-14; and calling on governmental and nongovernmental organizations to assist the Committee more intensively, in particular by providing information relating to fallout and its effects.

On November 2 another resolution, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, and Norway, was submitted, approving the recommendations of the Committee; noting the request of the Committee for further information of the types contained in its comprehensive report; requesting the Committee, in consultation with IAEA and certain Specialized Agencies most directly concerned, to consider and study more effective arrangements for the collection and analyses of samples and for encouraging genetic, biological, and other studies, including those concerned with Carbon-14; inviting member states to make known the extent to which they were prepared to receive and analyze samples; inviting IAEA to inform the Committee what assistance it might give with respect to the analyses of samples; requesting the Committee to correlate the offers of sample collection with the offers of analysis; and requesting the Committee to submit a report on its study for consideration by the General Assembly at its 15th session. This draft resolution, the result of extended negotiations among the sponsoring delegations and others, was supported by the United States.

In negotiations between the sponsors of the two draft resolutions, prior to consideration by the General Assembly, the 10 powers accepted a number of relatively minor modifications in their draft as a result of which Czechoslovakia withdrew its draft and joined the other 10 powers as a cosponsor of a revised draft resolution. On November 17 the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The U.S. Delegate, Harold Riegelman, in supporting the resolution, expressed the conviction that the efforts of the Committee would stimulate the production of new information in the field of ionizing radiation. In this connection Mr. Riegelman stressed the desirability of encouraging the Committee to consider the most effective arrangements for supplementing the information of all types now available

to it by activities and discussions to be undertaken by the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, IAEA, and certain nongovernmental organizations.

During 1959 the Committee received 97 reports from member states and from the Specialized Agencies. Of this number, 37 were submitted by the United States. In addition, as pointed out by the United States during the General Assembly discussion, a number of the leading U.S. scientists in the field contributed their special knowledge to the Committee's scientific discussions at its 6th session, and the United States continued to provide assistance through the Committee to a number of other countries in collecting and analyzing samples and in training their nationals in analysis techniques.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Algeria

For the fifth successive year the question of Algeria was the subject of General Assembly consideration. The Assembly first considered the Algerian problem in 1955 at its 10th session. Inscription of the item, however, led to the withdrawal of the French delegation, and eventually the Assembly decided not to consider the matter further. At its 11th and 12th sessions, after the French delegation had taken part in the debate, the Assembly unanimously adopted resolutions expressing the hope for a cooperative approach toward a solution. In 1958 at the 13th Assembly, France refused to participate in any phase of consideration of the Algerian item. The Assembly's Political Committee adopted a resolution recognizing the right of the Algerian people to independence, noting "the willingness of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic to enter into negotiations" with France and urging that negotiations take place "between the two parties." In the Assembly, after deletion of the reference to the "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" (PGAR), the resolution failed by one vote to obtain the two-thirds majority required for adoption.

The armed conflict in Algeria continued in 1959. French military forces were engaged in a struggle with rebel nationalist forces in the Algerian countryside, which created concern in the North African states. Hopes for an end to the fighting and a peaceful solution in Algeria were, however, significantly advanced when on September 16 President Charles de Gaulle issued a major statement of French policy toward Algeria. Through this statement, subsequently en-

dorsed by the National Assembly, the French Government committed itself to a program offering self-determination to the peoples of Algeria. This development was generally welcomed despite some concern arising from uncertainties about the French declaration and the means to be used in implementing it. Later, on November 10, General de Gaulle reiterated the French commitment and outlined a number of fresh assurances concerning the initiation of talks to end the fighting. A reply from leaders of the rebel organization welcomed the de Gaulle statement and designated five Algerians, then under detention in France, as their representatives for the talks, which they said should include not only a cease-fire but also means to implement the right of self-determination. This proposal was regarded by the French as unacceptable and was rejected.

Twenty-five African and Asian members of the United Nations had on July 14, 1959, requested that "The Question of Algeria" be inscribed on the agenda of the 14th session of the General Assembly. A supporting memorandum observed that, despite the appeals contained in the resolutions of the 11th and 12th sessions and "contrary to the wishes of the majority of the member states expressed at the 13th session," there had been no indication of improvement in the Algerian situation. The item was inscribed by the Assembly on September 16 without opposition.

Speaking on September 30 in the general debate, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Couve de Murville, called attention to the September 16 statement of General de Gaulle with its promise of self-determination for the Algerians and contended that the United Nations was not competent to discuss Algeria. His remarks foreshadowed the decision of the French delegation to take no part in the ensuing debate.

The Political Committee devoted 12 sessions to discussion of this item between November 30 and December 7, with more than 50 representatives joining in the debate. The Representative of Tunisia delivered the opening speech on behalf of the states that had requested Assembly consideration of Algeria. He acknowledged that "new prospects" had emerged for the reestablishment of peace in Algeria, noting that General de Gaulle's offer of self-determination was "incontestably a decisive turning point in French policy" which had been welcomed by the Algerian rebels. Referring to the sincere friendship between Tunisia and France and to the brotherly links joining the Tunisian and Algerian peoples, the Tunisian Representative regretted that the French delegation was not present to clear up certain ambiguities in the program outlined by General de Gaulle. The Representative of Tunisia announced that his delegation

would cosponsor a resolution which would take into account the "legitimate apprehensions" concerning the need for guarantees and safeguards in the application of the French program.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the United States Representative, spoke in the Committee on December 2. He recalled that frequently he had stated the hope of the United States that a just, peaceful, and democratic solution would be found, one that would offer satisfaction to the aspirations of all Algerians. General de Gaulle's offer of self-determination, Mr. Lodge pointed out, had been welcomed by President Eisenhower as "completely in accord with our hopes to see proclaimed a just and liberal program for Algeria which we could support." This offer had evoked encouraging responses, indicating its acceptability as a basis for concrete discussions between the parties concerned, and it was the sense of the present debate that early use should be made of every appropriate means to achieve a solution. Ambassador Lodge observed that at such a time restraint and patience were essential, and he urged upon the Committee "the wisdom of avoiding a resolution which could prejudice a solution" of the problem.

On December 2 a draft resolution was introduced by 21 cosponsors (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen; Malaya joined in sponsorship on December 3). After referring to previous Assembly resolutions and to article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the preambular paragraphs of the resolution recognized "the right of the Algerian people to self-determination"; expressed concern over continuing hostilities; considered "that the present situation in Algeria constitutes a threat to international peace and security"; and noted "that the two parties concerned have accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for a solution of the Algerian problem." In its one operative paragraph the resolution urged "the two parties concerned to enter into *pourparlers* to determine the conditions necessary for the implementation as early as possible of the right to self-determination of the Algerian people, including conditions for a cease-fire."

The resolution was brought to a vote in the Committee on December 7. The principal paragraphs, and the word "two" in the preambular reference to "the two parties concerned," were the subject of separate rollcall votes and were adopted, after which the resolution as a whole was approved by a vote of 38 to 26 (U.S.), with 17 abstentions. France remained absent.

The vote in the Political Committee prompted the Afro-Asian sponsoring group to explore informally the possibility of modifying the resolution so that the required two-thirds majority might be achieved in the plenary meeting. These efforts resulted in the submission of a new resolution by Pakistan (in its capacity as chairman of the Afro-Asian group) on December 12, the final day of the session.

The new resolution was identical in its first four paragraphs with the resolution adopted by the Committee, and in the concern expressed over the continuance of hostilities in Algeria. There was no reference, however, to the situation as constituting a danger to international peace and security, or any mention of "two parties." In two operative paragraphs the resolution recognized "the right of the Algerian people to self-determination" and urged "the holding of *pourparlers* with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination," in accordance with principles of the Charter.

In the ensuing plenary debate the Pakistan Representative explained that the Asian-African group of member states had substantially revised their original resolution in order to meet various objections to the latter which had become evident in the Committee. Priority was requested for the new resolution. Other cosponsors of the original resolution participating in the discussion urged adoption of the new, more conciliatory draft by a large majority.

Separate rollcall votes were taken on each paragraph of the Pakistan resolution, with a majority of two-thirds or more being in every case recorded in favor. When the resolution was considered as a whole, however, it failed to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for Assembly adoption, there being 39 votes in its favor (including most African and Asian members, and the Soviet bloc), 22 against (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom), with 20 abstentions (Austria, Bolivia, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, and Uruguay). The United States abstained in the paragraph-by-paragraph voting, as well as on the resolution as a whole.

Ambassador Lodge explained that the United States considered it unlikely that the resolution would be helpful in promoting a solution. He noted in particular its failure to take account of the "forward-looking" de Gaulle proposals. However, the resolution

embodied two principles of fundamental importance in American history and tradition: the principles of self-determination and of seeking solutions through peaceful means. These considerations, Ambassador Lodge explained, lay behind the U.S. abstention.

Hungary

The resolution on Hungary adopted by the 13th General Assembly, among other things, called again upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present Hungarian authorities to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Sir Leslie Munro was appointed as the U.N. Special Representative on Hungary to report to member states or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on this important matter.

On July 9, 1959, the Special Representative in a press release revealed that his efforts to visit Hungary and to consult with Soviet Representatives had been rebuffed. He announced his intention of submitting a full report on his activities to the 14th General Assembly. On November 17, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure, he requested the inscription in the agenda of an important and urgent item entitled "The Question of Hungary." The United States supported Sir Leslie's initiative with a separate request for inscription on November 20.

When the General Committee met to consider the requests of the Special Representative and the United States, the Chairman invited Sir Leslie Munro and the Representative of Hungary to participate, without vote, in the debate. As on previous occasions, Representatives of the Soviet bloc objected to inscription of the item on the basis of article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the domestic jurisdiction provision. The Soviet Representative, among other charges, alleged that Sir Leslie Munro had consented to act as the instrument of instigators of a new scheme of provocation. The advocates of continued U.N. action on Hungary, according to the Soviet Representative, were unwilling to accept what he described as the improvement in international relations growing out of Mr. Khrushchev's conversations with President Eisenhower at Camp David. The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, declared that the way to carry out the "Spirit of Camp David" would be to live up to the General Assembly's resolutions.

The General Committee on November 23 voted 15 to 3 (U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Rumania), with 2 abstentions (Indonesia, Morocco)

to recommend inscription of the Hungarian question. As at previous sessions, the item was referred directly to the plenum without reference to a main committee.

When the General Assembly began consideration of the Hungarian question on December 8, the President of the Assembly invited the Special Representative, Sir Leslie Munro, to present his report. The Special Representative recalled that the United Nations had found that the uprising "was a spontaneous outburst of the Hungarian people against the intolerable expression of tyrannical and largely alien rule." "Everyone knows," he said, "that this uprising was suppressed by external intervention—by the armed forces of the Soviet Union." He asked what small country could feel secure in the enjoyment of its independence if the doctrine gains acceptance that it is the privilege of the powerful to police and discipline the weak.

Initiating the debate, U.S. Representative Ambassador Lodge noted the report's statement that, in the course of the past year, no evidence had been forthcoming of any basic change in the Hungarian situation that would warrant relaxation by the United Nations of its continued attention to the problem. No delegation, he said, regretted more than the U.S. delegation the tragic circumstances which obliged the General Assembly to consider this question again. However, the U.S.S.R. and the present Hungarian regime had imposed a duty on the United Nations which it could not shirk. He cited the Special Representative's report and statements by Hungarian and Soviet officials as evidence that repressive measures were still being taken against the Hungarian people including secret trials and executions, that the present Hungarian regime did not have the support of the Hungarian people, that Soviet troops remain in Hungary, and that both Hungary and the U.S.S.R. continue to disregard the resolutions of the General Assembly on Hungary.

A review of events during the past year concerning Hungary, Ambassador Lodge said, made it clear that there was every reason for the United Nations to continue its concern for the Hungarian question. To that end the United States had joined with Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Federation of Malaya, France, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay in submitting a draft resolution. Its simple but comprehensive provisions acknowledged receipt of the Special Representative's report, deplored the continued disregard by the U.S.S.R. and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly's resolutions, called upon

these two powers to cooperate with the Special Representative, and requested Sir Leslie Munro to continue his efforts.

Mr. Lodge expressed the hope that, as a result of other encouraging developments, the Soviet Union would eventually recognize that it is to its own advantage to eliminate an important source of tension by complying with the U.N. resolutions on Hungary. These resolutions, he declared, were designed solely to enable the Hungarian people to enjoy their fundamental human rights and attain real national independence.

The resolution was adopted on December 9 by a vote of 53 to 10 (Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia), with 17 abstentions (Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen).

In the Credentials Committee the U.S. Representative again introduced a motion that the Committee "take no decision on the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary." He pointed out that every session of the General Assembly since 1956 had refused to accept the credentials of the representatives of the present Hungarian authorities by taking no decision on them. Since the present regime had refused in any way to cooperate with U.N. efforts to improve the situation in Hungary, no change in the Assembly's past practice was warranted. The U.S. motion was adopted by 7 votes to 2 (Afghanistan, the U.S.S.R.). The Credentials Committee's report was approved by the Assembly by 72 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Korea

Late in 1958 during consideration of the Korean question at the 13th General Assembly, the countries that had contributed forces to the U.N. Command (UNC) in Korea published their exchange of correspondence with the Communist side. There were no indications in the Communist communications of any changes in position that might open the way toward Korean unification in accordance with U.N. principles. It was in these circumstances that the Assembly adopted a resolution calling the attention of the Communists to the continued determination of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. The resolution further called upon the Communist authorities to accept the established U.N. objectives in order to achieve a settle-

ment in Korea based on the fundamental principles for unification set forth by the nations participating on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean political conference at Geneva in 1954. The Communists were also urged to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections in accordance with the principles endorsed by the General Assembly. On December 5, 1958, the United Kingdom, on behalf of the governments of the countries that participated in the UNC, transmitted a copy of this resolution to the Communist authorities concerned.

The Communist authorities replied on March 4, 1959, in a note to the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peiping. Instead of evincing any desire to cooperate with the United Nations, the Communists declared that the forwarding of the "so-called United Nations resolution" had been "absurd." "As everybody knows," the reply continued, "under the domination of the United States, the United Nations has been reduced to a belligerent in the Korean war and lost all competence and moral authority to deal fairly and responsibly with the Korean question. Therefore, any resolution on the Korean question adopted by the United Nations is unilateral and null and void." The note repeated the Communist demands for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and for all-Korean negotiation on the question of reunification. Taking into due account the inflexible Communist response, the countries which had contributed forces to the UNC decided not to reply.

During 1959 the Korean armistice was in effect, and the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) continued to meet. The Communists habitually sought to raise during the MAC meetings a variety of political and propaganda issues outside the scope of the Commission's authority. Faced with such tactics the UNC Representatives continued to adhere strictly to the terms of the Armistice Agreement and rejected the Communist efforts to inject irrelevant issues into MAC deliberations and exploit them for propaganda purposes.

UNCURK

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), consisting of Representatives of Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, submitted its annual report on its work to the 14th General Assembly. During 1959 UNCURK continued to function principally through a committee consisting of Representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, with headquarters at Seoul, Korea. UNCURK continued to maintain liaison with the Agent General of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) and,

after his departure, with the Administrator for UNKRA Residual Affairs. UNCURK reported that, in spite of great difficulties encountered as the result of the unnatural division of the country and later the devastation associated with the Korean conflict, the Republic of Korea had achieved further growth in the effectiveness of its civil service and an improvement in general economic conditions.

General Assembly Consideration

The resolution on Korea adopted by the 13th General Assembly requested the U.N. Secretary-General to inscribe the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the 14th session.

Before consideration of the item began in the First Committee on November 23, the Secretary-General circulated a telegram that he had received from an official of the north Korean regime protesting the "illegal" action of the Assembly in inscribing the Korean item and demanding that a representative of the north Korean regime be permitted to participate in the debate. Subsequently, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, which he also circulated, the north Korean regime attacked UNCURK's report.

When consideration of the item began, the Committee also had before it two draft resolutions: one, introduced by the U.S.S.R., would have had the Committee invite representatives of the Republic of Korea and the north Korean regime to participate, without vote, in the debate; the other, introduced by the United States, provided for an invitation only to the Representative of the Republic of Korea. The U.S. Representative, Walter S. Robertson, pointed out that the Republic of Korea is the only legitimate government in Korea recognized as such by the United Nations. He requested priority for the U.S. resolution. After granting the United States resolution priority, the Committee adopted it by 49 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions. The Soviet resolution was rejected by 40 votes to 22, with 11 abstentions. Thereafter, the Representative of the Republic of Korea took his seat in the Committee.

The U.S. Representative opened the debate. He recalled the history of the Korean question, including the 1954 Geneva conference at which the countries representing the United Nations had enunciated two fundamental principles that must provide the basis for a Korean settlement. They were: (1) the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightly empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea; and (2) in order to establish a unified, independent, and democratic Korea, genuinely free elections should be held, under U.N. supervision, for representatives in the

National Assembly, in which representation shall be in direct proportion to the indigenous population in Korea. The Communists, Mr. Robertson said, instead of accepting the Geneva principles had put forward counter demands, the acceptance of which would have meant surrender by the United Nations.

The U.S. Representative further stated that fulfillment of the primary Communist demand for withdrawal of UNC forces from Korea prior to agreement on the terms or methods of reunification would expose Korea once again to renewed Communist aggression. In this connection, he recalled what had happened shortly after the United States had withdrawn from Korea in 1949. In response to the Communist charge that the United Nations had "lost all competence and moral authority to deal fairly with the Korean question," the U.S. Representative reasserted the first of the Geneva principles. Finally, in response to the Communist proposal that elections throughout Korea be supervised by a neutral nations organization, he emphasized that, in accordance with the second Geneva principle, the United Nations was fully capable of insuring really neutral supervision, whereas bodies consisting of an equal number of Communist states and genuine neutrals had not been able to function effectively.

Mr. Robertson acknowledged that the Republic of Korea had had political controversies. However, he stated that Korea enjoyed an expanding economy, civil and religious freedom, which did not exist in north Korea, high morale, and the firm support of the United Nations. He urged the United Nations not to become weary in the face of Communist intransigence. "What is essential," he said, "is that the supporters of justice shall keep faith with their principles."

On November 24, 1959, the United States joined with Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom in introducing a draft resolution on the Korean question. The resolution reaffirmed the U.N. objectives on Korea and noted that in the exchange of correspondence between the Communists and the UNC countries the latter had expressed their sincere desire to see a lasting settlement of the Korean question in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and their willingness to explore any measures designed to bring about unification on this basis. It expressed regret that the Communist authorities continued to deny the competence and authority of the United Nations, and noted further that the U.N. forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with U.N. resolutions had in greater part already been withdrawn and that the governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces when the conditions for lasting settlement laid down by the

General Assembly had been fulfilled. The operative part of the resolution called upon the Communist authorities concerned to accept the established U.N. objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea based on the principles set forth by the nations participating on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean political conference at Geneva in 1954. The resolution requested UNCURK to continue its work and the Secretary-General to place the Korean question on the agenda of the 15th session of the General Assembly.

The First Committee adopted the resolution by 49 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions. The resolution was considered in the plenary meeting of December 9. After the U.S. Representative spoke in its favor, the Soviet Representative attacked the resolution, which he said had nothing in common with what he called "the spirit of Camp David." The 14-power resolution was adopted by the General Assembly by 54 votes to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 17 abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, and Yugoslavia).

Laos

The Lao Mission to the United Nations transmitted on September 4, 1959, to the Secretary-General a letter from the Foreign Minister of Laos stating that foreign troops were crossing the frontier and engaging in military action against units of the Lao Army. The Foreign Minister wrote that "these attacks would not have taken place if the attackers had not come from outside the country and would not have continued if the attackers had not been receiving reinforcements and supplies of food and munitions from outside." He said that elements from the Communist "Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam" took part in attacks supported by artillery fire on the other side of the frontier. The Foreign Minister requested U.N. assistance and in particular the dispatch of an emergency force at a very early date in order to halt the aggression and prevent it from spreading.

On September 5, 1959, the Secretary-General, referring to this letter, requested the President of the Security Council urgently to convene the Council for the consideration of an item entitled "Report by the Secretary-General on the Letter Received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations 4 September 1959." The Security Council met September 7, 1959.

Security Council Action

Procedural questions dominated the first part of the Security Council meeting on Laos. In each instance the Soviet Union alone objected; first, to the convening of the Security Council; second, to the inscription of the item on the agenda; and, finally, to adoption of the provisional agenda.

In convening the Security Council, the President (Ambassador Ortona of Italy) said his action was based on article 1 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council which enabled the President to undertake such a step "at any time he deemed necessary." The necessity for the meeting clearly arose out of two facts. There was first a communication from the Secretary-General requesting that he initiate consultations with the Council members regarding the message of September 4 from the Lao Foreign Minister. These consultations showed that the overwhelming majority of Council members supported holding a meeting. In the second place, Ambassador Ortona reported, the Secretary-General had requested him urgently to convene the Security Council for consideration of the item. Despite this explanation the Soviet delegate maintained the Council was being convened in violation of the rules of procedure.

The Secretary-General addressed the Council and requested inscription of the item. The Soviet Representative objected on the ground that this request exceeded the authority of the Secretary-General under article 99 of the Charter. However, the provisional agenda was adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 (U.S.S.R.). The Secretary-General then noted that various communications on the difficulties that had developed in Laos during the past year had been addressed to the United Nations. He recalled in particular his own visit to Laos early in the spring of 1959. Mr. Hammarskjold reported that he had consulted on the possibility of his taking action within the framework of the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations; parallel to his consultations there had been consultations between the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He said these consultations had been conducted at the request of the Lao Government and that by mutual agreement they had naturally been kept strictly within the limits set by Laos itself, as well as within the limits set by the position of the United Nations and by the Geneva Agreements.

The Secretary-General stated that the United Nations aspect of developments in Laos entered a new phase with the receipt on August 4 of a message from the Government of Laos addressed to him describing difficulties it was facing. On August 20 a special Lao emissary, Ngon Sananikone, called on him with a further letter from the Lao

Government, dated August 13, which requested the Secretary-General to suggest such procedures or steps as might be helpful in order to arrive at a peaceful solution of the problem.

After consultation with the Lao emissary, the Secretary-General had submitted certain suggestions of a procedural nature for the informal consideration of those immediately concerned. These initiatives, he reported, had not yielded any results when on September 4 the Lao Government sent him a new message. On the basis of this message he requested the President of the Security Council to call a meeting.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, noted that the Lao appeal to the United Nations spoke of threats "to its integrity and independence by forces from outside its own borders." He said: "Clearly, we cannot ignore this appeal. It must have action of some kind, and this Council must decide what this action should be."

The United States believed, Mr. Lodge stated, that there was no doubt that aggression had been committed and said that although there might be those in the Council who did not agree, there could be no doubt about one fact and that was that the Government of Laos believed that it had been a victim of aggression. When the government of any state, large or small, appeals to the Security Council, the U.S. Representative declared, the Security Council cannot turn a deaf ear.

Ambassador Lodge introduced a joint resolution sponsored by France, the United Kingdom, and the United States which stated:

The Security Council

Decides to appoint a subcommittee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan and Tunisia, and instructs this subcommittee to examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Laos, to receive further statements and documents and to conduct such inquiries as it may determine necessary and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible.

Mr. Lodge said,

This resolution is squarely within the provisions of article 29 of the Charter. It is a step which is necessary for the Council to take in the performance of its functions in this case. When it is created it will be a subsidiary organ which will in effect provide for the continuation of the Council's consideration of this subject.

At an evening meeting the same day the Soviet Representative challenged the basis of the resolution and alleged that it was not of a procedural nature.

Following several statements by Council members, the President asked the Council to vote on the question, "Should the vote on the draft resolution be considered a procedural one?"

The vote was 10 in favor and 1 against (U.S.S.R.).

In announcing the result of the vote, the President of the Council stated that it was the interpretation of the chair, shared by the overwhelming majority of the members, that the draft resolution fell clearly under article 29 of the Charter. (Article 29 states that "the Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.") The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 1, the Soviet Union again casting the only negative vote.

In a statement following the vote, the Soviet Representative said he regarded the resolution as nonexistent and illegal, and therefore not binding upon anyone to whom it might be addressed.

Ambassador Lodge stated categorically that there was no question whatever that the resolution had been legally adopted. The Four Power Declaration of San Francisco provided for the establishment by the Security Council of "such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions." The United States had consistently taken the view that the so-called "double veto" could not be used to make substantive a matter declared by the Four Power Declaration to be procedural. Mr. Lodge described the Council's action as procedural under article 29 of the Charter and under the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council.

Work of the Subcommittee

The Subcommittee held its first meeting on September 8, 1959, at New York under the temporary chairmanship of the President of the Security Council. The members of the Subcommittee were represented during this and other initial meetings held at the United Nations by their Representatives on the Security Council. At its first meeting the Council President informed the Subcommittee that he had received an official invitation from the Government of Laos for the Subcommittee to visit Laos.

The following were named as alternate Representatives to serve on the Subcommittee: for Argentina, Brig. Gen. Heriberto Ahrens and Florencio Mendes; for Italy, Minister Plenipotentiary Ludovico Barattieri and Vincenzo Piccione; for Japan, Ambassador Shinichi Shibushawa and Morio Aoki; for Tunisia, Ambassador Habib Bourguiba, Jr. (to September 30) and Ambassador Ben Ammar (after September 30). At its third meeting on September 10, 1959, the Subcommittee elected Mr. Shibushawa as chairman and Mr. Bourguiba as alternate chairman. Brigadier General Ahrens and Mr. Bourguiba were elected as co-rapporteurs of the Subcommittee.

During the first five meetings at New York from September 8 to September 12, the Subcommittee considered the nature and scope of its duties and relevant documents. It also met with the President of the Security Council and with the Secretary-General and heard a statement by the Lao Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Subcommittee members arrived in Vientiane on September 15 and began their inquiry the next day.

The Lao Government established a liaison committee of government officials to assist the Subcommittee. In addition to consultations in Vientiane, working parties of the Subcommittee visited San Neua and Luang Prabang, provinces where much of the fighting had occurred. On October 13 the Chairman and the Representatives of Argentina, Italy, and Tunisia left Vientiane for New York, leaving behind the Japanese and Italian alternate Representatives. On November 3 the Subcommittee submitted its report.

The report was divided into two chapters. The first explained the Subcommittee's organization, terms of reference, and procedures and methods. The second chapter described the military actions in Laos, included sections on the organization of the Lao Army, and covered the military situation as described in the documentation provided by the Lao authorities and by witnesses who appeared before the Subcommittee.

In describing its terms of reference the Subcommittee emphasized the distinction between "inquiry" and "investigation," pointing out that it was clear from the nature of the resolution that the Subcommittee had to confine itself strictly to an inquiry, which meant "fact-finding." The Subcommittee thus viewed its task as one of assisting the Security Council in bringing together a factual account of events drawn from such sources as could be made available to the Subcommittee.

The report stated that, although "the ensemble of information presented to the Subcommittee did not clearly establish whether there were crossings of the frontier by regular troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam," from the documents submitted "it would appear that varying degrees and kinds of support have been accorded to these hostile elements from forces on the north Viet-Nameese side of the border." It also noted that "practically all witnesses (40 out of 41) stated that the hostile elements received support from the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, consisting mainly of equipment, arms, ammunition, supplies, and the help of political cadres." The report observed further that witnesses reported that in certain cases there had been participation of armed elements with ethnic Vietnamese characteristics although they could

not identify them as belonging to north Vietnamese regular army units.

Secretary-General's Personal Representative

Subsequently the Secretary-General, in response to a longstanding invitation, visited Laos from November 12 to November 19 to make a firsthand study of the problems of that country. On the basis of this visit the Secretary-General stationed a personal Representative there, Sakari Tuomioja, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and a former Prime Minister of Finland, to make a survey with particular reference to how the United Nations might assist Laos in its economic and social development.

On December 17 it was announced that Mr. Tuomioja, in a special report to the Secretary-General, proposed coordinated action by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to assist the Kingdom of Laos in its development.

The report, after reviewing the problems of the Lao economy, recommended that coordinated action be undertaken by the United Nations to assist Laos in the following main fields: the development of the natural resources of the country, the creation of a comprehensive transport and communications network and the improvement of communications between Laos and the outside world, the improvement of health conditions, the development of an educational system suited to the needs of the country, the development of rural communities paying special attention to the hill population and their problems, and improvement of the entire public administration system. The Tuomioja report stated that, in addition to a long-term program aimed at general development, a series of short-term projects should be undertaken in Laos in order to obtain quick results and produce a local climate favorable to further development efforts. In particular, Mr. Tuomioja recommended that the implementation of commitments by the U.N. Special Fund for the Mekong River Basin Project should be speeded up. (See Part II, p. 85.)

After a preliminary study of this report within the U.N. Secretariat, the United Nations announced that Roberto M. Huertematte, Commissioner for U.N. Technical Assistance, would go to Laos in order to discuss with the Lao authorities the technical and organizational questions relating to the implementation of Mr. Tuomioja's recommendations. Mr. Huertematte began these discussions in Vientiane December 19 and was expected to complete his visit by the end of the year.

We believe the presence of the Subcommittee and the Secretary-General's Special Representative had a tranquilizing effect on the

dangerous situation in Laos. This was evident by the fact that the attacking forces were immediately reduced upon the Subcommittee's arrival.

South Africa

Once again in 1959 the General Assembly considered two items involving the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa. "The Question of Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" was discussed for the eighth consecutive year. The second item, "Treatment of People of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa," had been considered by all but one regular Assembly session since 1946.

The Union of South Africa reiterated its position that discussion in the United Nations of *apartheid* and the treatment of Indians was *ultra vires* under article 2, paragraph 7, of the U.N. Charter and added that it would ignore any such discussions and the results thereof. Accordingly, the South African delegation opposed the inscription of these two items in the agenda of the 14th session. The General Committee voted their inclusion on September 16. The South African delegation absented itself from the Special Political Committee when these items were being discussed.

Race Conflict in South Africa

A resolution adopted at the 13th General Assembly had called upon all member states to bring their policies into conformity with their obligations under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and had expressed regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to past appeals of the Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and freedoms. In requesting the inclusion of the *apartheid* item in the agenda of the 14th session, the 12 sponsors (Ceylon, Cuba, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela—later joined by Burma) explained that there had not been the slightest indication that the Union of South Africa had taken any steps in the matter in consonance with the declaration and the call of the General Assembly. The sponsors held that, on the contrary, the developments that had caused concern to the General Assembly continued to be aggravated and that a grave threat to the peaceful relations between ethnic groups of the world existed. The sponsors assumed that the

General Assembly would wish again to take up the question, with a view to making appropriate recommendations relating to the provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Special Political Committee considered the *apartheid* item between November 30 and December 10. In the Committee debate there was general criticism of the racial policies of the Union of South Africa ranging from expressions of disagreement to forceful condemnation. A number of specific proposals were made for new approaches to the issue. A few delegations held that the Union's racial policies were a matter of domestic concern and that therefore, according to article 2(7) of the Charter, they were not properly matters for United Nations action. However, most of the latter group made clear their concern about the racial policies of the Union.

Speaking for the United States, Harold Riegelman observed that progress in human rights has been uneven. Some nations earnestly sought to advance and conserve human rights, thus adding to national strength and international harmony. Other nations did not appear responsive to such endeavors. He recalled that hundreds of millions of people in large and powerful nations were denied fundamental freedoms contemplated by the Charter. There were some who maintained that systematic infractions of universally recognized human rights were exclusively the domestic concern of individual members of the United Nations, he said. Of course each member rightly reserved to itself the regulation of its own internal affairs. There could be little genuine progress otherwise, for many problems appeared in widely varying forms and did not lend themselves to solution by pat and universally acceptable formulae. He stated that the problems related to human rights, however, were universal in that their continued existence was properly of interest to all. Article 56 of the Charter stamped these problems rightly as matters of great international impact. Thus, the discussion of this problem was justified and every member state had the duty, not only to acknowledge the propriety of United Nations concern, but also to respond to its appeals.

Mr. Riegelman said that the United States approached this question with humility. He expressed the hope that all member states would objectively look over their own shoulders. In a number of nations the governments condoned or even practiced affronts to the dignity of the individual. He said there were instances far away from South Africa where peoples of certain races or nationalities were confined to certain areas by governmental order, or where groups were transported en masse from one area to another and where nat-

urally homogeneous elements were scattered far and wide in attempts to eradicate groups considered dangerous to monolithic totalitarianism. He pointed to the situation in Tibet as a glaring example of a systematic and ruthless violation of human rights.

Mr. Riegelman stated that, while the United States could not be content with the gains it had made in the field of human rights, it was satisfied that it had been moving forward. In recent years progress has been markedly accelerated, and much has been accomplished at Federal and State levels in the fields of employment, housing, and education. He stressed that these advances were fostered by the Government and were responsive to the will of the majority of the citizenry.

Violation of human rights takes many forms. One must not permit, he said, one kind of violation in one locality to blind one to different but equally objectionable practices in other localities. Discriminatory conduct, Mr. Riegelman pointed out, usually was a matter of mores rather than legislation. The situation in South Africa differs in that there the violation is buttressed and sanctified by statute. He said that the United States believed that unacceptable discriminatory practices, whatever their form, were to be deplored. The United States was reluctant to single out one member state for special condemnation, but it noted with genuine regret the refusal of the Union of South Africa to take cognizance of the United Nations proper interest in this matter. Mr. Riegelman concluded by expressing the hope that the deliberations on this item would reinforce a determination by each member state, including the Union, to take a fresh look at its interracial, interreligious, and interethnic relations and to be increasingly vigilant against all diminution of human rights wherever it might appear, whether the diminution stemmed from tradition or statute, but especially when it involved statutory compulsion.

A draft resolution was introduced in the Special Political Committee by 36 Asian, European, African, Latin American, and Near Eastern members. The operative part of the resolution (1) expressed the General Assembly's opposition to the continuance or preservation of racial discrimination in any part of the world; (2) solemnly called upon all member states to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (3) expressed its deep regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies that impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms; and (4) appealed to all member states to use their best endeavors as appropriate

to achieve the purposes of the resolution. The Indian delegate explained that the last operative paragraph was not a request for sanctions but an appeal to member states to use their influence to bring about a change in the Union of South Africa's racial policies.

On November 10 the Committee adopted the resolution by a vote of 67 (U.S.) to 3 (France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom), with 7 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, and Spain). On November 17 the Assembly approved the resolution by a vote of 62 (U.S.) to 3 (France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom), with 7 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands). Italy also cast an abstention, but after the vote the Italian delegate said that he wished to be recorded as having voted in favor of the resolution.

Treatment of People of Indian Origin

During its 13th session the General Assembly had passed a resolution which appealed to the Union of South Africa to enter into negotiations with India and Pakistan on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union, with a view to arriving at a solution of this problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution also invited member states to use their good offices, as appropriate, to bring about such negotiations.

In letters of July 14, 1959, India and Pakistan informed the Secretary-General that the Union of South Africa had taken no steps to respond to their expressions of readiness to negotiate. Nor were India and Pakistan aware of any steps taken by any member states to use their good offices to bring about negotiations. The two Governments expressed confidence that the General Assembly would, in the light of the prevailing situation, wish to recommend further measures for the peaceful and speedy solution of the problem.

In considering this item on December 7, 8, and 9, the Special Political Committee had before it a draft resolution sponsored by 10 member states (Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia). This resolution (1) noted that India and Pakistan had again reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Union of South Africa with the express declaration that such negotiations would not in any way prejudice the respective positions on the juridical aspects of the dispute; (2) expressed deep regret that the Union had not replied to these communications from India and Pakistan; (3) drew the attention of the Union Government to the repeated

appeals of the General Assembly on this matter; (4) appealed to the Union to negotiate with India and Pakistan; (5) invited member states to use their good offices, as appropriate, to bring about negotiations; and (6) invited the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly, jointly or separately, regarding any progress that might be made.

Speaking for the United States, Mr. Riegelman said that this Government was firmly committed to the principle of equal opportunity for all men without discrimination because of race, religion, or national origins and that the United States deplores and condemns deprivation of that equality whenever and wherever it occurs. He noted that the primary objective of past General Assembly resolutions on this problem was to encourage the parties concerned to resolve their differences through negotiations and observed that this approach was still sound. No substantial amelioration of the situation was likely until the Union of South Africa reexamined its policies in the area of race relations, he said, and the United States sincerely regretted that the issue had not been amicably resolved. The United States, he continued, believed that this matter should be viewed in proper perspective, for the practices in South Africa were an unfortunate example of maladjusted ethnic relationships which corrode the political fabric of far too many other countries.

It would be preferable, Mr. Riegelman said, were the Union of South Africa, on its own volition, to take such steps as would render unnecessary the further public airing of this question in the forum of the United Nations. In the absence of such steps, however, these debates confirmed the continued concern of the international community. Mr. Riegelman suggested that a useful purpose might be served if normal diplomatic relations were restored between India and Pakistan, on the one hand, and the Union of South Africa, on the other hand. He voiced the hope that, through patient and understanding counsel and the power of example, this question would be resolved in the spirit of the Charter.

The resolution was adopted by the Committee on December 9 by a vote of 58 (U.S.) to 0, with 10 abstentions. On December 10 the Assembly accepted the Committee's recommendation by a vote of 66 (U.S.) to 0, with 12 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom).

Tibet

Toward the end of March 1959 reports began to filter out of Tibet that the Tibetan people had rebelled against Chinese Communist

efforts to impose communism on them by force. When it became known that the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people, had left Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, the Chinese Communist regime claimed that he had been kidnaped by "a revolutionary clique." The Dalai Lama and other Tibetan officials, after an arduous trek, reached safety in India on March 31.

On March 26 the then Acting Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, stated that he was "deeply shocked at reports seeping out of Tibet about the ruthless suppression of human liberties there and the determined effort by the Chinese Communists to destroy the religion and culture of the people of Tibet." He further noted that it had been "only 8 years since the Peiping regime agreed to respect Tibet's religious and cultural autonomy."

At his news conference on April 18, 1959, the Dalai Lama revealed that the Tibetan people had been engaged since 1955 in a struggle against a Chinese Communist army of occupation. He told of the destruction of monasteries, the killing of lamas, and other repressive measures inflicted on his people. He described how the situation deteriorated until his life was in danger, and he decided to seek asylum in India.

The Tibetan question had been brought before the United Nations earlier when, on November 7, 1950, the Tibetan Cabinet and National Assembly addressed an appeal to the Secretary-General urging United Nations consideration of an armed invasion of Tibet by Chinese Communist military forces. The attack came, without warning or provocation, while a Tibetan delegation was in India negotiating with the Chinese Communist Ambassador to India concerning relations between China and Tibet. The appeal concluded by entrusting "the problem of Tibet in this emergency to the ultimate decision of the United Nations and hoping that the conscience of the world would not allow the disruption of our State by methods reminiscent of the jungle."

The delegation of El Salvador on November 14, 1950, requested that an item entitled "The Invasion of Tibet by Foreign Forces" be added to the agenda of the 5th General Assembly. When the General Committee considered El Salvador's request on November 24, the British Representative supported by India stated that hope still existed for a peaceful settlement of the issue and that this could best be promoted by deferring consideration of the item. Other delegations generally concurred in the Indian view, and there was no further discussion of Tibet at the 5th Assembly. In May 1951 Tibetan and Chinese Communist representatives signed an agreement on measures for the so-called peaceful liberation of Tibet. Among other

things, the Chinese Communists pledged that "the Tibetan people have the right of exercising national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government"; that "the central authorities will not alter the existing political system in Tibet"; that "the central authorities also will not alter the established status, functions, and powers of the Dalai Lama"; that "the religious beliefs, customs, and habits of the Tibetan people shall be respected"; and that "in matters related to various reforms in Tibet there will be no compulsion on the part of the central authorities."

On June 20, 1959, the Dalai Lama stated that the Tibetan representatives had signed the 1951 agreement with the Chinese Communists under duress and that he had been forced to acquiesce in it in order to save his country and people from the danger of total destruction. Referring to Chinese Communist actions during the intervening 8 years, the Dalai Lama stated: "Far from carrying out the agreement, they began deliberately to pursue a course of policy which was diametrically opposed to the terms and conditions which they had themselves laid down. Thus commenced a reign of terror which finds few parallels in the history of Tibet. Forced labor and compulsory exactions, a systematic persecution of the people, plunder and confiscation of property belonging to individuals and monasteries, and execution of certain leading men in Tibet—these are the glorious achievements of the Chinese rule in Tibet."

General Assembly Consideration

Against this background the Dalai Lama on September 9, 1959, addressed an appeal to the Secretary-General. After recalling the 1950 action of the General Committee, the Dalai Lama stated that practically all of Tibet was under Chinese Communist occupation and that the Tibetan people were being subjected to inhuman treatment as well as crimes against humanity and religion. He solicited the immediate intervention of the United Nations.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, in his general debate speech to the General Assembly on September 17, stated:

In Tibet we are confronted by the revolting spectacle of the brutal Chinese Communist repression of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetans. The Dalai Lama under threat of force was driven from his country. From his exile in India he has told the world a tragic story of persecution, of forced labor, of deportation, of executions in such numbers as to threaten the survival of the Tibetan people. Yet the Tibetans' only crime was their desire to live in peace and freedom. This is a matter which is of deep concern to the United Nations. Certainly this Organization must speak out in clear terms in the face of such events.

On September 29 Malaya and Ireland formally requested the inclusion of "The Question of Tibet" in the agenda. The accompanying explanatory memorandum stated that there was evidence of an attempt to destroy the traditional way of life of the Tibetan people and their traditional religious and cultural autonomy. "In such circumstances," the memorandum stated, "the United Nations has both a moral obligation and a legal right to discuss the situation."

When the General Committee met on October 9 to consider the request for inscription, the Irish Representative stated that the request was not motivated by any desire to provoke an acrimonious debate or to revive the cold war: rather, Ireland believed that respect for the principles of the Charter was a basic condition of world peace and security and of understanding among nations. He recalled that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was intended to apply universally and that any violation of human rights must concern the United Nations, even where those directly concerned were not U.N. members. As for another objection that the facts concerning the complaint were not established, the Irish Representative referred to the Dalai Lama's statements and the evidence gathered on this subject by the International Commission of Jurists and released in a preliminary report in July 1959. (The Commission is a nongovernmental organization in consultative status with the United Nations and is supported by some 30,000 jurists of over 50 nations.) Referring to a third objection, that any decision by the General Assembly on Tibet would probably be ignored by the Chinese Communist regime, he said that this fact, regrettable as it was, would not justify a decision not to discuss the matter.

The U.S. Representative, James W. Barco, supported the request and said that a refusal to discuss Tibet would be "inconsistent with the purposes and principles of this organization and would expose the United Nations to the charge of indifference to wrongs of a magnitude which strike at the core of human decency."

The Soviet Representative strongly attacked the Malayan-Irish request, alleging that the United Nations was being utilized in order to intensify the cold war.

The Committee voted 12 to 1 (Indonesia), with 5 abstentions and 2 not voting (Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.) to recommend inscription.

On October 12 the General Assembly considered the General Committee's report. The Soviet Representative again attacked the United States. The U.S. Representative, Mr. Lodge, in refuting the Soviet charges, said that the Soviet Union had tried to make the argument that "the United Nations must ignore all of the crimes being committed in the world or else be accused of promoting the

cold war." "This," Mr. Lodge continued, "is a dangerous misconception. . . . The truth of the matter is that it is not the person who talks about crime, it is not the person who wants to do something about crime who promotes the cold war, it is the person who commits the crime. If we turn our faces away from evil in the United Nations in order to avoid the cold war, the world would be in serious danger. And heaven help the small nations if the United Nations ever adopts that way of looking at offenses against the letter and the spirit of the Charter."

On October 12 the Assembly voted 43 to 11 (Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia, and Indonesia), with 25 abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen) to place the question of Tibet on its agenda.

When consideration of the item began in the plenary meeting of October 20, the General Assembly had before it a draft resolution sponsored by Malaya and Ireland. After recalling the principles regarding fundamental human rights and freedom set out in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and after considering that the Tibetan people, like all others, were entitled to the right of civil and religious liberty, and being mindful of the cultural and religious heritage of the people of Tibet and of the autonomy that they have traditionally enjoyed, the resolution expressed grave concern at reports that the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people had been forcibly denied them, deplored the effect of these events in increasing international tension at a time when earnest and positive efforts were being made by responsible leaders to reduce tension and improve international relations, and called for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

The Representative of Malaya, the first speaker in the debate, recalled that his country was among the first to speak out against the ruthless repression of the Tibetan people. The Malayan Representative said that, unlike the great powers with their armaments, the smaller nations had to look to the United Nations and to world opinion channeled through the General Assembly for the preservation of human rights and dignity.

The Irish Representative spoke next. Without going into the complex question of the international status of Tibet, he stressed the fact that Tibetans are a distinct people by race, language, culture, and religious organization. Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter (the

domestic jurisdiction article) did not debar the United Nations from discussing wholesale violations of human rights wherever they arose, he said. Ireland cosponsored the draft resolution, he declared, to further "the expansion of the rule of law and the strengthening of world public opinion for its maintenance."

The Soviet Representative said that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev discussions at Camp David in September 1959 had been welcomed as an important step in the relaxation of international tension and as a hopeful prospect for putting an end to the cold war. He charged that this development displeased "those circles which do not want international tension to be relaxed."

Speaking for the United States, Ambassador Lodge said that the United States welcomed the Malayan-Irish initiative. He noted that an attempt had been made by the use of strong language to frighten the United Nations into not discussing Tibet. As for doubts concerning the Assembly's competence under article 2, paragraph 7, to discuss the item, he pointed out that article 10 states that the Assembly may discuss any question or matters within the scope of the Charter and that article 55 states that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. Mr. Lodge also quoted the findings of the International Commission of Jurists that "the evidence points at least to a *prima facie* case of genocide against the People's Republic of China." Ambassador Lodge stated that the United States would fully support the Malayan-Irish initiative in order to assist the Tibetans in their announced goal of being allowed to live their own life in peace and freedom.

The Indian Representative stated that his country would abstain on the resolution. This should not be interpreted, he said, as a lack of concern or feeling regarding the Tibetan people. Although India did not recognize the existence of an independent Government of Tibet, India had granted asylum to the Dalai Lama and some 12,000 Tibetan refugees. India's position, its Representative said, was based on a desire to facilitate a reconciliation between the parties to the dispute.

The Chinese Representative stated that even though Tibet had been a part of China for centuries, his Government had always acknowledged that the Tibetan people have a distinct nationality. He advocated a liberal interpretation of article 2, paragraph 7, in order that the United Nations could discharge its obligation concerning the rights of a minority nationality. He recalled that President Chiang Kai-shek, in a message to the Tibetan people on March 26, had affirmed emphatically that, "regarding Tibet's future political institutions and

status as soon as the puppet Communist regime on the mainland is overthrown and the people of Tibet are once again free to express their will, the Government [of the Republic of China] will assist the Tibetan people to realize their own aspirations in accordance with the principle of self-determination."

The British Representative, in explaining his Government's inability to support the Malayan-Irish resolution, pointed to the importance which the United Kingdom attaches to the proper observation of article 2, paragraph 7, of the U.N. Charter. The British Representative noted that his Government believed that there was some doubt whether the provisions of this article applied in the Tibetan case. However, in determining its attitude toward the inscription of the Tibetan item on the Assembly agenda, his Government was "principally influenced by the series of grave reports . . . that the liberties and traditional way of life of the Tibetan people have been suppressed on a massive scale and in a most brutal way. . . . We thought it right that the United Nations should be given an opportunity to take cognizance of what has happened in Tibet." The British Representative stated that, while the United Kingdom was reluctantly unable to support the Malayan-Irish resolution, British doubts were of a legal character. On the substance of the matter, however, he said, "the British Government's feelings were those entertained by the great majority of members of the Assembly."

The Malayan-Irish resolution was adopted on October 21 by a vote of 45 to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 26 abstentions (Afghanistan, Belgium, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, Yemen, and Yugoslavia).

U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF)

During 1959 the United Nations Emergency Force continued to play an important role in maintaining peace and relative stability along the armistice demarcation line between Egypt and Israel and at Sharm el-Sheikh at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. UNEF's presence in this area is based on the resolution adopted by the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly on November 5, 1956, under which UNEF was established "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities" in the Middle East in accordance with all the terms of the Assembly's resolution of November 2, 1956. It is also based on the Assembly's resolution of February 2, 1957, which

provided that, "after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el-Sheikh and Gaza areas, the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line."

In his report of September 10, 1959, the Secretary-General noted that UNEF's presence continued to assist in maintaining quiet along the entire line between Egypt and Israel. He observed that in the absence of an effective UNEF, the long line from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea would in all likelihood have been the scene of many disturbances. He concluded, therefore, that "the cumulative effect of numerous incidents along the line would probably soon attain a seriousness far overshadowing the effort and expense now involved in the maintenance of the Force."

The Secretary-General pointed out the difficulty of foreseeing when UNEF might be withdrawn without inviting dangerous risks. He did not believe that the cost and strength of the Force could be reduced further if it were to carry out its existing responsibilities. The problem was compounded by the lack of the necessary financial support from some member governments.

In this connection, the Secretary-General issued a second report on September 10 based on his inquiry of all members on the future financing of UNEF, pursuant to the Assembly's resolution of December 13, 1958. Most of the 46 members who responded, including the United States, agreed that UNEF's costs should be shared on the basis of the Organization's scale of assessments. The Secretary-General likewise maintained "that the costs for United Nations operations such as UNEF, based on decisions of the General Assembly or the Security Council, should be allocated among all members on the normal scale of contributions to the budget of the Organization." He added that "the United Nations should assume responsibility for all additional costs incurred by a contributing country because of its participation in the operation, on the basis of a cost assessment which, on the other hand, would not transfer to the United Nations any costs which would otherwise have been incurred by a contributing Government under its regular national policy." (See Part V, p. 219, on UNEF financing.)

Operations

The Secretary-General reported that UNEF had been functioning smoothly under the command of Lt. Gen. E. A. M. Burns of Canada. Following the withdrawal of the Colombian contingent, some reductions were made in ordnance and signal detachments. Beginning in April 1959, about 300 Scandinavian troops were added to the Force

so that by August 1 the Commander had the following forces at his disposal:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Brazil	648
Canada	983
Denmark	548
India	1, 174
Norway	603
Sweden	659
Yugoslavia	719
Total strength	5, 334

About 2,500 officers and men, organized into 71 platoons, were available for patrol duty, with the remainder of the Force consisting of support units. Contingents continued to be rotated under the system followed in 1958.

UNEF deployment was similar to that already established, with four battalions of troops from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, India, and Brazil maintaining 24-hour ground patrol along the 38 miles of border between the Gaza Strip and Israel. Yugoslav and Canadian reconnaissance units patrolled and maintained outposts along the 132 miles of international frontier between Egypt and Israel from the Mediterranean to the headwaters of the Gulf of Aqaba. Other troops were stationed at UNEF Headquarters in Gaza City, at the maintenance area and the UNEF hospital at Rafah in the Gaza Strip, at the UNEF air station at El Arish, at Sharm el-Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, and at the UNEF port of entry, Port Said.

In order to economize on manpower, early in 1959 efforts were made in certain sectors along the border of the Gaza Strip to substitute for foot patrols based on UNEF outposts a system of mobile patrols by vehicle. Experience proved, however, that the new method was not effective in preventing infiltration across the border, and the reinstitution of the observation post system resulted in substantial reduction of incidents.

Close liaison and cooperation continued to be maintained in the Gaza Strip between local police and UNEF troops. Liaison with the Government of Egypt was carried out through a liaison officer in Cairo. Relations between UNEF and the local population in its area of operations remained generally satisfactory.

In carrying out his responsibility for administering UNEF, the Secretary-General continued to consult with the Advisory Committee on Middle Eastern Affairs, consisting of representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, and Pakistan.

On December 3 the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that UNEF's Commander, Lieutenant-General Burns, had requested to be relieved of his command to accept an important assignment with his Government. The Secretary-General noted that General Burns had been serving the United Nations in the Middle East for over 5 years, with distinction and signal devotion to duty, first as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and later as Commander of UNEF. He also paid tribute to Canada for making General Burns available for such an extended period.

The Secretary-General submitted for the Assembly's approval the name of Maj. Gen. P. S. Gyani of India to be General Burns' successor, and on December 5 the Assembly adopted without vote a Norwegian resolution expressing its appreciation of General Burns' excellent leadership of UNEF and approving the appointment of General Gyani as his successor.

The United States continued during 1959 its logistical support of UNEF by providing equipment and supplies on a reimbursable basis under the provisions of the U.N. Participation Act, as amended. The value of U.S. logistical support for UNEF through 1959 totaled over \$8 million.

Palestine Refugees—UNRWA

The Arab refugees displaced from their homes in Palestine as a result of the hostilities attending the establishment of Israel in 1948 continue to lead a hand-to-mouth existence in the neighboring Arab states. Together with their children, these refugees now number over one million. Their basic needs have been provided for over the years by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Its relief activities, together with very limited rehabilitation programs, have been financed by voluntary contributions from governments (of which the United States has contributed about 70 percent) and from private organizations.

The 14th session of the General Assembly had to decide how assistance to the Palestine refugees should be continued since the mandate of UNRWA was scheduled to expire on June 30, 1960, and since a fundamental solution of the refugee problem was not yet in sight.

The Secretary-General's Report

During the 1958 session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General assured the U.N. membership that as part of his regular

duties he would "look into the technical operation of UNRWA in preparation of such proposals as I might consider helpful or necessary to put forward to the General Assembly for its consideration at its next session." In carrying out this promise, the Secretary-General prepared a detailed report on the problem which was released on June 15, 1959. His more important conclusions may be summarized as follows:

1. Assistance to the refugees is a long-term problem. Continuance of UNRWA "for all the time and to all the extent necessary, pending the reintegration of the refugee population into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement" is recommended.

2. UNRWA for the present should continue to have primary administrative responsibility for most aspects of the relief and administrative programs, except for general education, although there should be an acceleration of the trend of sharing administration between UNRWA and the host governments.

3. The reintegration of the Palestine refugees into the economic life of the area is possible only within the context of general economic development of the region and must go hand in hand with new capital formation, primarily in the fields of agriculture and industry.

4. Until further studies are made, it is impossible to say where the integration of the refugees could best be achieved from an economic point of view. However, political problems, including the various aspects of the Palestine problem and inter-Arab relationships, would have to be overcome, or at least gradual progress made, before it would be possible to proceed with regional economic development and refugee integration.

To reintegrate the refugees by 1965, wherever they are to be located, would require a flow of capital from outside the area of from \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion.

5. The refugee relief rolls should be rectified so that the names of those who are ineligible (the fraudulently registered and the undeclared dead) or those who are no longer eligible (those who have become economically self-sufficient) are deleted, and the names of others who are eligible (mainly the children born to refugees since the rolls were made up) are added.

General Assembly Consideration

On November 9, 1959, the Special Political Committee began consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and the annual report submitted by the Agency's Director on UNRWA's operations. The Secretary-General opened the discussion by reaffirming his con-

viction that for political, humanitarian, psychological, and economic reasons the Assembly should decide to continue U.N. assistance to the Palestine refugees "through UNRWA, for all the time and to all the extent necessary."

The Agency's Director, John E. Davis, then presented his report describing both the accomplishments and limitations of the Agency during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1959. He recalled the substantial material assistance in terms of food, medicine, and shelter, as well as the schooling provided for the refugees. He remarked that the efficiency of the Agency was evidenced by the fact that these combined services are provided at an average cost of only \$33 per person a year. At the same time, he recalled that the Agency had been unable to carry out its mandate to reintegrate refugees since this function had proved unacceptable to the refugees and the host governments alike. He stressed that certain important complementary programs, particularly vocational training and self-support projects, had been obstructed by a lack of funds. Mr. Davis singled out a number of areas where improvement was needed to permit UNRWA to function more effectively. These included the need for a more dependable source of funds, rectification of the relief rolls, and new agreements between the Agency and the host governments.

Arab spokesmen led off the debate, dwelling primarily on charges that Israel was responsible for the problem and maintaining that a solution was possible only by implementing paragraph 11 of resolution 194 adopted in 1948 by the 3d General Assembly, which provided that refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return.

On November 20, in the first intervention of the United States, Dr. Virgil Hancher discussed the problem in general terms, expressing the hope that his remarks would contribute in a positive way to the development of the debate. Dr. Hancher noted with deep regret that no real progress had been made toward a fundamental solution of the refugee problem. While recognizing that a solution was not easy, he expressed the view that the cause of the refugees would best be served by looking ahead and said "assuming that all concerned endeavor to approach this problem rationally and with a degree of receptivity to constructive ideas, progress can be made." At the same time, Dr. Hancher recognized that a solution was unlikely before the expiration of UNRWA's mandate and that international support for the refugees would be required after June 30, 1960. He added, however, "action limited

to the mere extension of UNRWA's mandate is not, in our judgment, a satisfactory way to serve the long-term interests of the refugees. There should be something more than this. Surely it is not unreasonable to hope that other constructive steps may also be taken. We must not allow ourselves to despair of hope for progress. . . . We trust that from this Committee's deliberations will come realistic suggestions as to how progress toward the ultimate resolution of this problem can be insured." He concluded by assuring that the United States would welcome consideration of sincere and constructive proposals from any quarter.

Pakistan and Indonesia submitted a draft resolution on November 23. Its two major operative paragraphs provided for the extension of UNRWA for 5 years and requested the Agency "to continue its consultations with the Palestine Conciliation Commission in the best interests of their respective tasks with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194." Since the major contributing countries had not participated in the drafting of this resolution, as they traditionally do in the case of the UNRWA item, the Committee agreed to conclude the general debate on this subject and to take up the next agenda item while consultations were held in the hope of reaching agreement on a resolution acceptable to the parties principally concerned.

Private discussions followed which included the Arab host governments and the United States. These talks proved successful, and on December 7 Indonesia and Pakistan submitted the agreed text as a revision of their original resolution.

In its preambular section the revised resolution *inter alia* noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees had not been effected and that no substantial progress had been made for their reintegration. In its operative paragraphs the resolution extended UNRWA for 3 years with a review at the end of 2 years; requested the governments concerned to cooperate with UNRWA in efforts to rectify the situation described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Director's report, i.e., rectification of the relief rolls; requested the Director of the Agency to arrange with the host governments the best means of giving effect to the proposals contained in paragraph 47 of his report, i.e., conclusion of new agreements with the Agency; requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission (PCC) to make further efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194; urged governments to consider to what extent they could contribute or increase their contributions to the Agency; and directed the Agency to continue its relief programs and insofar as financially possible expand the programs for self-support and vocational training.

Dr. Hancher said that on the whole the United States supported the revised resolution, which represented a compromise. He welcomed the decision to rectify the ration lists and expressed hope that the PCC would find the states principally concerned willing to face the problem of seeking the just and peaceful implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 in a spirit of accommodation. Dr. Hancher also stressed that the United States remained convinced that something can be done about solving the refugee problem and warned against falling into listless resignation.

The Committee voted on the resolution December 8. At the request of the Netherlands delegation, a separate vote was held on the paragraph dealing with the PCC. This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 54 (U.S.) to 1 (Israel), with 18 abstentions (Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of South Africa, and Uruguay). The resolution as a whole was adopted by 71 votes to 0, with Israel abstaining.

After the vote the Representative of Israel explained that his delegation supported the provisions of the resolution dealing with UNRWA but was opposed to the paragraph dealing with the PCC, which his Government considered as "devoid of realism" in the light of developments since 1948.

The General Assembly adopted the resolution in plenary meeting on December 9 by a vote of 80 to 0, with 1 abstention (Israel).

GENERAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS

General Assembly Presidency

On August 12, 1959, Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion on the agenda for the 14th General Assembly of an item entitled "The Question of the Consistent Application of the Principle of Equitable Geographical Representation in the Election of the President of the General Assembly." In its explanatory memorandum accompanying this request, Czechoslovakia contended that this principle, which it described as "one of the fundamental functional principles" of the United Nations, had not been consistently applied in the election of the General Assembly President, asserting that only Eastern Europe of all the geographic areas had not held the presidency. This situation, the Czech memorandum argued, is "an impediment to further development of cooperation and the strengthening of mutual confi-

dence" among United Nations members. In May 1959, it should be noted, Czechoslovakia had announced the candidacy of its Deputy Foreign Minister, Jiri Nosek, for election in 1960 as President of the 15th General Assembly.

At the first session of the Assembly in 1946, it was decided that the President should be elected without nomination and by secret ballot, and the freedom of each Assembly to choose its President has never been circumscribed in any way. The United Nations Charter makes no mention of "equitable geographical representation" in connection with the presidency of the General Assembly, nor do the Assembly's own rules of procedure. This freedom of action has led the General Assembly to elect a series of distinguished and experienced presiding officers from various regions. Four Presidents have come from Latin America, two from Western Europe, two from the Far East, three from the Middle East and Asia, and three from the "Old Commonwealth."

While Eastern Europe has not yet held the presidency, this can be attributed to the fact that no East European candidate has so far attracted any general support, or ever been regarded as a serious contender for the office. In part this may be explained by the fact that the nations of the Soviet bloc have frequently failed to cooperate with U.N. activities and on various occasions have openly defied the United Nations. It has been generally accepted that no one area should monopolize the presidency and that the honor of holding this office should be as widely distributed as possible. However, personal qualifications, past contributions to the work of the United Nations, and the political climate in which the Assembly meets have also been primary considerations in the selection of its President. These considerations were completely ignored in the Czech explanatory memorandum.

The Czech memorandum, moreover, took as the basis for its analysis of the past geographic distribution of the presidency the four geographic areas used in a 12th General Assembly resolution allocating geographically the 21 seats on the Assembly's General Committee, and implied that this resolution should serve as the prototype for a resolution on the presidency. Under the 12th Assembly's resolution, representation on the General Committee is weighted to reflect the number of member states in the four respective areas. Thus, there are six committee members from Africa and Asia, four from Latin America, four from Western Europe and "other States" (understood to refer to the "Old Commonwealth" and Israel), and two from Eastern Europe, plus the five permanent members of the Security Council. Rotation of the presidency in a 4-year cycle on

the basis of these same four areas would result in the obviously inequitable situation where Eastern Europe with 10 member states would hold the presidency as often as 30 Asians and Africans, 20 Latin Americans, and 21 West European and "other States."

When the question of including the Czech item on the Assembly's agenda came before the General Committee on September 16, the U.S. Representative, James J. Wadsworth, stated that the United States did not regard consideration of this item "either necessary or desirable." However, in keeping with its usual practice, the United States would not oppose inscription though, Mr. Wadsworth said, "it seems to us totally unnecessary to alter a procedure which has worked so well and to limit the Assembly to a rigid schedule which might at some future time seem to be extremely onerous for one reason or another." The Assembly, acting on the General Committee's recommendation, voted to inscribe the Czech item on September 22 and referred it to the Special Political Committee where it was discussed at seven meetings, December 1 to 7.

The day before the Special Political Committee began its consideration of this item, a draft resolution cosponsored by Czechoslovakia and Rumania was circulated. This draft resolution made quite clear the motivation behind the Czech initiative. The two-power text called for an Assembly recommendation that for the next 4 years the Assembly's President "be elected successively from Eastern Europe, Asian and African States, Western European States and other States, Latin American States." Favorable action on this draft resolution would thus have prejudged the decision of the Assembly in 1960 on its President for the 15th session. The two-power draft would also have had the Assembly "confirm" that the principle of equitable geographic representation should be applied consistently to the office of the General Assembly President. Again, no mention at all was made of any other criteria that should be taken into account in the selection of the General Assembly President. In his statement introducing the two-power draft, however, the Czech representative did acknowledge that "the choice of candidate must to a large extent be determined" by the qualifications required if the President is to carry out his responsibilities successfully. At the same time he stated that the presidency "must in all circumstances be filled by a candidate nominated by the countries of the region in question."

The two-power draft resolution was not favorably received. The majority of members, while supporting in general the principle of equitable geographic distribution, believed that in the case of the selection of a General Assembly President personal qualifications and his suitability in light of the circumstances existing at the time should

be the primary considerations. In the words of the Brazilian Representative, while it is desirable "to have a certain regard for geographical distribution" in the selection of the President, the Assembly should not "tie its hands by laying down a rigid course of action." It should remain "free to choose the person who would be best able to fulfill" the responsibilities of the office "at any given time in a constantly changing world." He emphasized that the President of the Assembly is elected as an individual and not as the representative of a state as such. The Canadian Representative pointed out that, while there is some advantage to wide geographic distribution in multiple bodies, in order that their decisions may obtain general support, "the principle could not apply to a one-man office."

Furthermore, there was general dissatisfaction with the particular rotation formula proposed in the two-power draft resolution. Ceylon considered, for example, that it "would certainly not be equitable to choose the President of the General Assembly only once in 4 years from among the Asian and African States, which constituted more than a third of the Member States"—a view strongly supported by the United Arab Republic. Another argument advanced against the two-power draft resolution was that it involved the ideological division of Europe as a geographic entity.

The U.S. Representative, Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, speaking in the Special Political Committee on December 3, stressed the importance to the success of any Assembly of the ability of its elected leaders. Describing the presidency as "one of the most respected parliamentary offices in international life," Dr. Hancher recalled that election to the presidency has "by common consent been guided by the desirability of securing the service of a man highly qualified by his parliamentary abilities and experience, his personal prestige, and the prevailing international climate at the time of the Assembly." This practice, Dr. Hancher said, has resulted in the election of "a series of presiding officers who have both served and represented the Organization with great distinction."

The U.S. Representative pointed out that the two-power draft resolution would make "all the other criteria that should be taken into account in selecting a President subsidiary to that of geographic distribution" and "abrogate the freedom of choice of future Assemblies." Noting that the Presidents of the Assembly have in the past been elected "from the widest geographic regions," he said:

... If there has been no President selected from a particular political and economic grouping, it has been due to factors unrelated to geography. If one were to look at the particular circumstances existing in any particular year in the past, he would find the explanation. It would be clearly incorrect to say that the general principle of geographical representation was the issue.

Dr. Hancher called attention to the obvious inconsistency between the "intense concern" for the principle of equitable geographic representation expressed in the Czech explanatory memorandum and the opposition of Czechoslovakia and the other Soviet-bloc members to any enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Such enlargement is necessary, he said, "if application of the principle of equitable geographic representation in these major Councils is to be responsive to the expanding membership of the United Nations."

The U.S. Representative then observed:

... If consideration is to be given solely to geographic distribution, the effect would be to insure the election of any candidate put forward by the region whose turn it was to hold the presidency without regard to his qualifications or his suitability in light of the prevailing circumstances. It would even make it incumbent on a region to put forward a candidate even if it did not wish to do so. In these circumstances, the adoption of such a formula could only be seriously detrimental to the effective functioning of the Assembly.

The United States, Dr. Hancher concluded, would vote against the two-power draft resolution.

On December 3, 11 Latin American members (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay) submitted a series of amendments to the Czech-Rumanian draft resolution. These would have added to the two-power draft, and given special emphasis to, the criterion of personal qualifications and would have deleted from the draft any rotation formula.

The same day the United States and France introduced subamendments, the former to give personal qualifications "primary consideration" and the latter to assure "due account being taken of the prevailing circumstances." Guinea, on the other hand, proposed a subamendment to place greater emphasis on the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

These subamendments and the reaction to them made clear that opinion was divided on the relative weight to be accorded the various criteria to be taken into account in the selection of the Assembly's President. The following day Guinea and the United Arab Republic submitted modifications of the original Guinean proposal, designed to attract greater support, which after some further revision were adopted. The French subamendment and an Italian subamendment to reduce the emphasis on geographic distribution were rejected, and the United States proposal was not voted on in view of the Committee's favorable action on the revised Guinean text.

Under the two-power draft resolution as amended, the Assembly, recognizing "the importance of ensuring" that the Assembly's President "possesses the highest personal qualifications" and "of taking into account in his election the principle of equitable geographical representation," would recommend that in his election "due regard be specially paid to the qualifications" he "must possess to perform the important duties of his office and to the principle of equitable geographical representation." This resolution was approved in Committee on December 4 by the narrow margin of 36 to 32, with 8 abstentions.

In explanation of his negative vote, the U.S. Representative stated:

. . . As we read the present text, and as we believe future Assemblies would read it, geography is placed on exactly the same level as the personal qualifications of the candidate. Therefore, in our view, the resolution is greatly deficient. We believe the majority of this Committee shares our view that personal qualifications must be the primary consideration in electing the President of the Assembly. In our view, this resolution does not reflect that consideration. We also share the views expressed here by several delegations, including the distinguished representatives of Sweden and Austria, on the undesirability of a resolution upon this subject. We therefore voted against the resolution and hope that members will carefully reflect on the implications of its text before it is considered by the plenary.

When the Committee-recommended text came before the plenary meeting of December 10, 1959, it failed to receive a majority vote. Only 36 members voted for it (the Soviet bloc, Yugoslavia, 23 African and Asian and 3 Latin American states), with 40 votes against and 6 abstentions (Pakistan, Panama, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, and Finland).

Security Council Elections

At the 14th General Assembly a deadlock developed over the filling of one of the nonpermanent seats on the Security Council. A similar situation had arisen in 1955 over the same seat, and the solution arrived at then—the splitting of the term between the two contestants—provided the precedent for the solution eventually reached at the 14th session.

Three members are elected to the Security Council at each General Assembly for a 2-year term. On October 12, 1959, the Assembly elected Ceylon and Ecuador, whose candidacies were uncontested, to succeed in 1960 to the seats then occupied by Canada and Panama, respectively. There were, however, two candidates—Turkey and Poland—for election to the seat to be vacated by Japan on December 31, 1959, and neither received the two-thirds vote necessary for election.

From October 12 to December 13, when the deadlock was finally resolved at the last meeting of the session, a total of 52 ballots were taken at various times. Until the last ballot the vote seesawed between Turkey and Poland, with the latter having a slight margin on the majority of ballots.

The seat in question was one that until 1957 had been occupied first by the Soviet bloc (through 1949) and then by Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. In 1955 at the 10th General Assembly the seat was contested, in the first instance between Poland and the Philippines and then, when Poland withdrew in favor of Yugoslavia, between the latter and the Philippines. As neither candidate obtained the necessary two-thirds vote, the President of the Assembly announced near the end of the 10th session that a compromise had been agreed upon under which the term would be split and lots drawn to determine which candidate would serve the first year. As the result of the drawing, the Philippines withdrew and Yugoslavia was elected on the 36th ballot. The following year Yugoslavia resigned from the Council, effective December 31, 1956, and the Philippines was elected for 1957. In 1958 Japan succeeded the Philippines.

Rival Turkish and Polish Candidacies

Late in August 1959 Poland announced its candidacy for election to both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council at the 14th General Assembly. A month later the Turkish candidacy for election to the Security Council was advanced. In a series of public statements and press releases, Poland and the U.S.S.R. then attempted to relate the election of Poland to the reduction of international tensions. The U.S.S.R. declared in a press release of October 6 that the opposition to Poland was a manifestation of the "cold war" and aimed at aggravating relations between countries. Both Poland and the U.S.S.R. maintained that the Security Council seat in question was "rightfully" Eastern Europe's and charged that denial of this seat to Eastern Europe violated the principle of equitable geographic distribution set forth in article 23 of the Charter as one of the criteria to be taken into account in selecting the nonpermanent members of the Council. They also reiterated the old allegation that denial of this seat to Eastern Europe was contrary to the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" of 1946, under which one of the nonpermanent seats on the Security Council was allocated to Eastern Europe. Furthermore, they extended these arguments to the efforts of other members in the latter part of the session to bring about a compromise between the rival candidates. The Soviet Union in a press release of December 5 derided the idea that the split-term solution constituted a

compromise and charged that efforts toward this end "tend to undermine the spirit of cooperation, and the improvement of relations among states that has taken shape" and were "aimed at undermining the basic foundation" of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement." The Soviet Union foresaw "extremely grave negative consequences for other geographical areas and for the United Nations in general" if Eastern Europe continued to be denied a seat on the Security Council.

The United States strongly supported the Turkish candidacy. In the United States view Turkey could be counted on to make a constructive contribution to the work of the Security Council on the basis of its past record of cooperation in the United Nations. The United States has consistently maintained that the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" was not for all time. It is the United States position that the Charter requirement of due regard to equitable geographic distribution necessitates that provision be made for new members. The United States holds that this provision can best be met by keeping the Security Council seat in question "floating" pending enlargement of the Council, which the U.S.S.R. continues to prevent (see pp. 71 to 76). As a matter of general practice, the United States does not favor the election of a member (except the permanent members of the Security Council) to two or more of the major Councils by the same General Assembly in view of the relatively small number of elective posts available in terms of the total U.N. membership. The United States supported the Polish candidacy for reelection to the Economic and Social Council, and Poland was reelected early in the balloting and long before the Security Council problem was resolved.

Compromise Solution

Efforts, beginning in November, on the part of a number of delegations to secure the agreement of Turkey and Poland to a compromise solution were unsuccessful. The Turkish delegation in a statement of November 17 indicated that it had been willing to cooperate with these efforts. The Polish delegation, however, had already declared, in a statement issued the previous day, that all talk of a compromise was unfounded and that Poland intended to maintain its candidacy.

This situation persisted until the closing night of the session. At that time the President of the Assembly, Dr. Belaunde of Peru, announced that consultations had taken place and that an understanding had been reached between the two candidates, as well as among their supporters, on a split term. Poland would be the only candidate for election at the 14th session and would occupy the Security Council seat in question during 1960, its resignation, "an integral part of the

agreement arrived at," to become effective December 31, 1960. Turkey would be the sole candidate to fill this vacancy on the Security Council and would hold the seat during 1961. In participating in the vote on the next ballot, President Belaunde said, "it is understood that the members of the Assembly will confirm" this agreement. On the 52d ballot Poland was elected, receiving 71 votes.

Before the vote was taken the Representative of the U.S.S.R. reiterated the familiar Soviet contentions with respect to the Security Council seat in question and the alleged discrimination against Eastern Europe. His delegation, he asserted, in deciding to support the split-term compromise, consider this decision "only as a temporary way out of the situation" and "will in the future strive toward the elimination of discrimination" against Eastern Europe in election to the Security Council.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, declared that such a deadlock in the election to the Security Council as that at the 14th General Assembly "should be avoided in the future and distribution of seats in the Council should be carried out in accordance with article 23 of the Charter." He further stated:

. . . there has been some talk about discrimination against Eastern Europe. Let me assure all concerned as emphatically as possible that we will not discriminate against any area or against any nation, including Eastern Europe. We will examine each candidacy in the light of the circumstances prevailing at the time.

In his remarks at the close of the session, Ambassador Lodge paid tribute to the "unfailing dignity and steadfastness" with which the Turkish candidacy had been guided "from start to finish."

Enlargement of U.N. Bodies

The General Assembly at its 14th session had on its agenda for the fourth consecutive year three items proposed as a result of the increased membership of the United Nations. The inclusion of these items on the agenda had originally been requested in 1956 by certain Latin American countries (the number varying in each instance) and Spain. The items called for an increase in the number of nonpermanent members of the Security Council, and the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice, respectively. The items concerning the two Councils involved amendment of the United Nations Charter, while the third involved amendment of the Statute of the Court, an integral part of the Charter.

At the 11th General Assembly only the item on the Security Council was discussed and that inconclusively, further consideration

being postponed until the 12th session. The 12th General Assembly decided without any substantive discussion again to postpone further consideration of these items until 1958 at its 13th session. During 1958 the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council was debated first at the Council's summer session and then at the 13th General Assembly. The first discussion resulted in an invitation to the Assembly to consider favorably the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council, and the Assembly adopted a resolution recognizing the desirability of enlarging the Council and deciding to include this question on the agenda of its 14th session. A second resolution adopted by the 13th General Assembly noted that, while "many members" believe the size of "some of the organs of the United Nations" should be increased, any such increase would require amendment of the Charter; expressed the opinion that this would require "a larger area of agreement than prevails at present"; and again postponed further consideration of all three items until the 14th General Assembly.

These successive postponements were due essentially to the position on this matter taken by the U.S.S.R., whose ratification, along with those of the other four permanent members of the Security Council, is required for any amendment of the Charter or the Statute to become effective. The Soviet Union has repeatedly made clear that it does not intend to ratify any amendments to enlarge the principal United Nations bodies until the Chinese representation issue has been settled in its favor.

The Assembly's Special Political Committee decided to consider all three of the enlargement items jointly and began this consideration, which lasted for 13 meetings, on October 13, 1959. The U.S.S.R. made clear early in the debate that there had been no change in its position, the Soviet Representative categorically asserting that "revision of the Charter" for the purpose of increasing the membership of the principle U.N. organs "could only be undertaken when the legal rights" of the Chinese Communists "had been restored." Further, the Soviet Representative minimized the need for any increase, contending "that the Charter in its present form met the essential purposes of the Organization." Enlargement of the Security Council, he pointed out, would involve amendment of article 27 of the Charter on voting in the Security Council, agreement on which had been the most difficult to reach at the time of the drafting of the Charter. The desire of the new members to play a more active role in the economic and social field, he said, could be gratified in other ways, among them, by reducing the representation of Latin America and Western Europe on the Economic and Social Council.

Except for the Soviet bloc, however, general support was expressed for a reasonable enlargement of the two Councils, and particularly of the Economic and Social Council. Opinion with respect to enlargement of the Court was divided. At the same time members generally recognized that in view of the Soviet position there is no prospect of obtaining at this time the necessary ratifications for any amendments to become effective. In this situation it was suggested by certain Latin American members that the Assembly might proceed under article 108 of the Charter to adopt desired amendments, thus expressing the clear will of the great majority of members, even though there appeared to be no chance at present of these amendments becoming effective. A number of African members suggested that a reallocation of existing seats might be necessary in order to make some, even though inadequate, provision for those areas that are presently underrepresented. Another suggestion, made by the Philippines with specific reference to the Economic and Social Council, was Assembly action to encourage greater use of the provision of the Charter under which that Council "shall invite" any United Nations member "to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member." The Philippine Representative contended that the matters with which the Council may deal under the Charter could all reasonably be described as matters of special concern to the developing nations of Asia and Africa.

The U.S. Representative, Harold Riegelman, reaffirmed United States support of "a reasonable increase in both Councils," placing particular emphasis on enlargement of the Economic and Social Council. Noting the effort of one of the permanent members of the Security Council "to force its will on the entire General Assembly by attaching an irrelevant condition to the settlement of an important issue," he expressed the "hope that a change of attitude may take place which will allow a thorough discussion and decision on the questions of enlargement without regard to extraneous questions." He observed that, in spite of "its frequent professions of friendship for the nations of Asia and Africa," one member "has raised an insurmountable barrier to all efforts to give these nations reasonable representation on the big organs of the United Nations."

Most of the members from Africa and Asia who spoke in support of enlargement did not emphasize the responsibility of the U.S.S.R. for the lack of progress on this matter but resorted to generalizations on the need for a wider area of agreement among the permanent members of the Security Council or for a more propitious political climate. A number of them, however, including Ceylon and the Sudan, which share the Soviet view on the Chinese representation issue in the United

Nations, appealed to the U.S.S.R. to take a less rigid position on enlargement. Ceylon's representative stated that, though his delegation believed that the Chinese Communists were "entitled to a seat in the General Assembly," it could not accept the Soviet argument that no limited amendment of the Charter is possible in their absence. He pointed out that from the legal point of view "the delegation at present occupying the seat of China in the United Nations had unquestionably been recognized by all the permanent members at the time of the drafting of the Charter." Speakers from Western Europe and Latin America deplored the Soviet suggestion that the desires of the new members be met at the expense of the older members by reducing the number of seats on the Economic and Social Council traditionally occupied by Western Europe and Latin America.

The Special Political Committee discussion led to the introduction of two draft resolutions—one sponsored by El Salvador and one by 12 Asian and African states (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia). As adopted by the Committee, the Salvadoran draft referred to the opinion expressed by "many delegations" that the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should be enlarged so as to "improve the present distribution of seats in those organs"; noted that such enlargement would require amendment of the Charter; expressed the hope "that the strong desire manifest by a large number of Member States will help to bring about such amendment at the earliest opportunity"; expressed the view that "further efforts" are required to solve this problem; established a committee of representatives of 5 (unspecified) states "to study the possibility of an agreement which will facilitate the amendment of the Charter so as to increase the membership" of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council; and requested this committee to report to the 15th General Assembly. The 12-power draft resolution, which was also adopted by the Special Political Committee October 29, was very similar except that it did not provide for the establishment of any committee. It simply decided to include the items on enlargement of the two Councils on the provisional agenda for the 15th General Assembly, as did the Salvadoran draft. The vote on the Salvadoran resolution, which was taken up first, was 47 (U.S.) to 25 (the Soviet bloc, 15 Asian and African states, and Yugoslavia), with 10 abstentions (9 Asian and African states and Ireland). The vote on the second resolution was 39 to 0, with 43 (U.S.) abstentions.

In explaining his vote, the U.S. Representative, Walter S. Robertson, said that his delegation was principally concerned with securing an increase in the membership of certain principal United Nations

organs and believed that the Salvadoran draft was in keeping with this purpose. He had no strong feelings about the proposed committee, he explained, and saw no reason to oppose an action that many members regarded as a constructive step, even though the committee might not in fact accomplish anything. The U.S. Representative further explained that he had abstained on the 12-power draft because it appeared unnecessary since it could not affect the Special Political Committee's recommendation to the Assembly (the Salvadoran text already having been adopted).

Prior to the voting in the Committee on October 28 and 29, serious efforts had been made to reach agreement on a single text, and these efforts continued in the interval between committee and plenary consideration. The principal point at issue was the proposed committee, which was regarded by those supporting the 12-power draft as not likely to prove generally acceptable or useful, as presenting difficulties from the standpoint of composition and, in the words of the Indian Representative, as designed "to exert pressure on a great Power to alter its views on amending the Charter."

When the Assembly took up in the plenary meeting on November 25 the report of the Special Political Committee on the enlargement items, it had before it an amendment submitted by El Salvador and Japan to the Salvadoran draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Special Political Committee. This amendment substituted for the proposed committee a "declaration of intention" that, if no progress is made on enlargement of the two Councils during the 15th General Assembly, the Assembly at that time should set up "a committee to study the possibilities of arriving at an agreement which will facilitate the amendment of the Charter" to achieve such enlargement. In introducing this amendment, the Japanese Representative said it had been made possible by the cooperation of all those responsible for the two committee-recommended texts and expressed the hope that it would receive unanimous approval. He also expressed the understanding that the 12-power text would not be pressed to a vote since its operative section, the decision to carry over the items on the enlargement of the two Councils to the 15th General Assembly, was already provided for in the Salvadoran draft resolution. In this connection it should be noted that the rapporteur of the Special Political Committee had already stated, in presenting the Committee's report, that he had consulted with the sponsors of both draft resolutions, who had confirmed that it was their intention that only the items concerning enlargement of the two Councils should be placed on the agenda of the 15th session.

The Japanese-Salvadoran amendment was adopted by a vote of 44 (U.S.) to 10 (Soviet bloc plus Yugoslavia), with 25 abstentions, and the amended resolution by a vote of 48 to 10, with 22 abstentions (India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, and Guinea).

Before the vote the Soviet Representative had reiterated the U.S.S.R.'s opposition to any discussion of possible changes in the Charter in the absence of the Chinese Communists, and after the vote he challenged a ruling of the Assembly's President that no vote on the 12-power text was necessary. A formal proposal from the floor that no vote be taken on this resolution was adopted 38 to 28, with 14 abstentions.

In the course of the preceding discussion, the U.S. Representative pointed out that the will of the vast majority of members was being thwarted by the unilateral action of one member and termed this situation "truly remarkable" except for the fact that "time and again, down through the years, the Soviet Union has abused its veto power." The United Nations, he declared, "will never accept the principle of blackmail and will never delegate its authority or its responsibility to any one member."

Charter Review

The General Assembly at its 14th session decided for the second time to continue its Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, requesting the Committee to report again, with its recommendations, not later than the Assembly's 16th session. The draft resolution to this effect, as recommended by the Committee, was adopted without discussion in the plenary meeting on November 20, 1959, by a vote of 72 to 0, with 9 abstentions (Soviet bloc). The resolution also again requested the Secretary-General to continue the documentary publications program first authorized by the Assembly at its 8th session and subsequently by the 10th and 12th sessions.

The 10th General Assembly had before it under article 109, paragraph 3, of the Charter the question of holding a Charter review conference, since none had so far been held. The Assembly decided in a resolution of November 21, 1955, that such a conference "shall be held at an appropriate time" and expressed its belief that review of the Charter is desirable "under auspicious international circumstances." The same resolution, which only the Soviet bloc and one

other member opposed, established a committee of all United Nations members to consider the "question of fixing the time and place" of a review conference and its organization and procedures and to report to the Assembly at its 12th session.

This Committee held its first meetings on June 3, 1957. It was the consensus of these meetings that the "appropriate time" and "auspicious international circumstances" had not yet arrived. The Committee therefore recommended to the 12th General Assembly that it be kept in being and requested to report again not later than the Assembly's 14th session. This recommendation was subsequently adopted by the Assembly without opposing votes on October 14, 1957. The Soviet bloc, however, abstained.

Pursuant to this Assembly action the Committee on Arrangements met for the second time September 2-3, 1959. In presenting the Committee's report to the 14th General Assembly on November 20, the Austrian Representative, as rapporteur for the Committee, noted that some members had favored a decision now on a definite date for convening a review conference, while others had opposed the convening of such a conference and had argued for discontinuing the Committee on Arrangements altogether. "However, the majority of speakers," he said, ". . . expressed the view that a review of the Charter would be useful, but thought that the present time was not propitious for the convening of a conference and, therefore, favored a postponement. In their view the Committee should be kept in being and should submit recommendations either to the 15th or 16th sessions of the General Assembly."

According to the Committee's report, those expressing opposition to any review of the Charter and to the continuance of the Committee on Arrangements were three Soviet-bloc members. The U.S.S.R. has consistently opposed the holding of a review conference as unnecessary, as likely to prove detrimental to the Organization, and as "unthinkable" and a "violation" of the Charter in the absence of the Chinese Communists.

Speaking on September 2 in the Committee on Arrangements, the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, termed the Chinese representation issue "wholly extraneous to the deliberations of this Committee." He stated that the United States is prepared to support the convening of a Charter review conference "whenever most of the members of the United Nations believe such a conference can profitably be held." He also stated that the United States believes that the Committee on Arrangements should be kept in being "so that the General Assembly will be advised promptly whenever a majority of the members feel that the time has come to recommend

a Charter review conference." The United States, Ambassador Lodge declared, "since the very beginning has regarded Charter review as a life-giving process which could bring renewed strength and vitality to this organization." He recalled United States cosponsorship of the 10th General Assembly resolution deciding "in principle" to hold a review conference. However, he observed, "other members too must believe in such a conference."

Chinese Representation in the United Nations

As has been the case for the past decade, the Soviet bloc supported by a few other countries, continued their efforts during 1959 to exclude representatives of the Government of the Republic of China from various bodies of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and to seat representatives of the Chinese Communist regime. The question of Chinese representation has been raised each year since 1950 in various ways, not only in the major organs of the U.N. system—the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and their subsidiary bodies—but also in the Specialized Agencies and their subsidiary bodies, including subcommittees that are purely technical in purpose.

The United States, in vigorously opposing these efforts to seat the Chinese Communist regime, has emphasized that the Government of the Republic of China is the sole and rightful representative of China and the only one entitled to represent China in international organizations and conferences. The Communist regime, on the other hand, is a condemned and persistent aggressor which refuses to follow and rejects the principles of the U.N. Charter, as seen in its behavior in Korea, the Taiwan Strait, and Tibet. In an effort to avoid time-consuming debate on the substance of the question and to facilitate agreement, the United States has exercised leadership in having the representation question disposed of by procedural means. A large majority of countries has supported this procedure, and representatives of the Government of the Republic of China continue to represent China in every U.N. and Specialized Agency body of which China is a member.

Before the Assembly convened, India proposed (by letter dated July 13, 1959) an item for inclusion in the agenda entitled: "Question of the Representation of China in the United Nations." Pursuant to the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the Indian proposal was referred for consideration to the Assembly's General Committee.

When the General Committee took up the Indian proposal on

September 16, 1959, the U.S. Representative, Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, proposed that the Committee recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of a two-paragraph draft resolution whereby it would decide (1) "to reject the request of India for the inclusion . . . of the item"; and (2) "not to consider, at its 14th regular session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China." The General Committee accepted the U.S. proposal by a vote of 12 to 7 (Burma, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Morocco, Rumania, Sweden, and the U.S.S.R.), with 1 abstention (Austria) and in its report to the General Assembly recommended the adoption of the draft resolution.

When the General Assembly in plenary meeting began consideration of the General Committee's recommendation on September 21, 1959, it had before it two amendments submitted by Nepal to the draft resolution as follows: (1) substitute "accede to" for the word "reject" in the first paragraph; and (2) delete paragraph two. Early in the debate the U.S. Representative, Walter S. Robertson, presented the considerations which lay behind our support of the draft resolution recommended by the General Committee. Mr. Robertson stated in part:

We invite all delegates to compare the record of Communist China in international affairs with the standards set forth in the Charter. We believe they will overwhelmingly conclude, as we do, that the Chinese Communist regime has acted—and is acting still—not to maintain but to destroy international peace and security; not to remove but to create threats to the peace and acts of aggression; not to develop friendly relations among nations but to sow hatred of other countries. In this center for harmonizing the actions of nations, we believe it would contribute only discord and dishonor. By the same standards we hold that the Republic of China, a stalwart ally against the forces of aggression in World War II and a reliable comrade in the cause of peace, is entitled to the seat it occupies here today both under article 3 of the Charter and by reason of its consistent support for the Charter's principles.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the Republic of China is recognized as the legitimate government of China by a substantial majority of the countries of the world and that it has repeatedly stated its willingness to rest its claim to represent the Chinese people on the result of free elections held throughout the country. He added that the Communist military dictatorship of Peiping does not dare to submit its claim to any such test. Mr. Robertson emphasized that the question was whether we should stand fast and require that Peiping conform its policies to United Nations standards or debase the standards of the United Nations to accommodate the lawlessness of Peiping. The

United States, he went on to point out, believes that there is only one possible answer, namely, that the standards of the United Nations should prevail.

On September 22, 1959, the General Assembly adopted the U.S.-proposed resolution by a vote of 44 to 29 (9 Soviet bloc, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, and Yugoslavia), with 9 abstentions (Austria, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iceland, Israel, Libya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia). Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly rejected by a rollcall vote of 41 to 30, with 11 abstentions, the first Nepalese amendment to substitute "accede to" for the word "reject." The second Nepalese amendment, which would have deleted the entire second paragraph, was also rejected by a rollcall vote of 42 to 29, with 11 abstentions.

Nevertheless, at the December 9, 1959, meeting of the Credentials Committee (made up of Afghanistan, Australia, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Pakistan, the U.S.S.R., and the United States), the U.S.S.R. introduced a draft resolution providing that the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China not be recognized as valid. The Chairman, Jose Correa (Ecuador), ruled the Soviet draft resolution out of order on the ground that its consideration was precluded by the Assembly's decision of September 22, 1959. The Soviet delegate challenged the ruling, but it was upheld by a vote of 7 to 2 (Afghanistan, U.S.S.R.). On December 10, 1959 the General Assembly voted 72 to 1 (Hungary), with 1 abstention, to approve the report of the Credentials Committee as a whole. After the vote was taken some Communist countries, together with India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia, expressed their reservations on the Credentials Committee's action concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China though they had voted in favor of the report. Nepal expressed a similar reservation before the vote but indicated that it would vote in favor of the report.

Economic and Social Cooperation and Human Rights

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The pressing needs and aspirations of the developing countries (many of which have only recently gained independence) for the rapid and adequate development of their economies continued in 1959 to hold the major share of attention in the economic forums and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Three significant events that occurred in 1959 should serve greatly to assist the underdeveloped countries in their economic development goals.

The first was the doubling of the resources of the World Bank and the increase of the capital of the International Monetary Fund by 50 percent. Secondly, the Board of Governors of the Bank agreed to the establishment of an International Development Association, as an affiliate of the Bank, to make available developmental aid for projects which the Bank, under limitations set by its charter, could not consider. Finally, the Special Fund of the United Nations began its first year of operation with pledges totaling \$25.8 million. By the end of the year the Special Fund had negotiated operational agreements with five countries. Pledges for 1960, as of November 30, 1959, amounted to a total of about \$30 million, including the U.S. contribution which is not to exceed 40 percent of the total.

The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly continued to devote increasing attention to the development of the underdeveloped countries. At its resumed 28th session in December 1959, the Council decided to organize a meeting of three or four days at the ministerial level as part of the regular summer session of the Council in 1960 so that Ministers could address themselves to the major issues of economic policy with special reference to the promotion of the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

As in previous years, the world economic situation was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council during its summer session at Geneva, the review being based primarily on the U.N. Secretariat doc-

ument, *World Economic Survey, 1958*. The 1958 *Survey* contained a special study of international commodity problems and policies.

The *Survey* characterized the recovery from recent setbacks in the industrial countries as encouraging. The *Survey* highlighted the threat of inflation and the effect it might have on long-term growth. A most serious aspect of the 1957-58 industrial recession, according to the *Survey*, had been the effect it had on markets for primary products: long-run export prospects of the primary producing countries depended upon the increased imports of industrial countries; this demand had lagged considerably behind the growth of the industrial countries' income and output. In contrast, the *Survey* pointed out, the import demand of most underdeveloped countries had tended to exceed the growth of their domestic output; economic development necessitates a large expansion in imports, particularly of capital equipment. This slow growth of export earnings by the developing countries had led, according to the *Survey*, to increased balance-of-payments difficulties by the primary producing countries.

The *Survey* pointed out that average production in industrial countries had been lower in 1958 than in 1957. The last 6 months of 1958 showed a partial recovery, and business activity continued upward in the early months of 1959. Of considerable importance had been the fact that this recession had coincided with the end of the boom in Japan and Western Europe. For the first time since 1952, the volume of exports of primary producing countries had failed to expand in 1958, the *Survey* noted.

Members of the Economic and Social Council focused attention on the influence of commodity instability on the economic progress of underdeveloped countries.

Christopher Phillips, the U.S. Representative on the Council, agreed with the other Council members that the industrial countries had a serious responsibility to assist the less developed countries develop their economies and that it was to the interest of the industrial countries to do so. He did not, however, agree with the U.N. *Survey* nor with some other members of the Council that the increasing concern of governments over price inflation might have given rise to a tendency to resolve conflicts between the goals of stability and of economic expansion in favor of stability. He argued that both goals must be pursued and that price stability was compatible with growth and, in fact, an essential element in achieving it.

The U.N. Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources held its first session at U.N. Headquarters in New York from May 18 to 22, 1959. The Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1958 to conduct a full survey of the status of the per-

manent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources and to prepare recommendations as necessary. In conducting this survey, the Commission was asked to give due regard to the rights and duties of states under international law and to the importance of encouraging international cooperation in the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, and the United States were appointed members of the Commission, and all were represented at the first session.

The Commission agreed on its program of work and on the material that should be compiled for consideration at its next session. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the ownership and development of land, subsoil, and water resources by foreign nationals, to consist principally of a summary of national constitutional and statutory provisions and international agreements and judicial decisions. It also requested the Secretary-General to address inquiries to member governments, the Specialized Agencies, and the U.N. regional economic commissions for relevant information.

John M. Raymond, Deputy Legal Adviser in the Department of State, represented the United States in the 1st session of the Commission.

Regional Economic Problems

Regional economic activities of the United Nations continued in 1959 to be channeled through the four regional economic commissions. With the exception of the Economic Commission for Europe, three Commissions cover economically underdeveloped regions of the world; consequently, these three Commissions concerned themselves in 1959, as in previous years, with the many problems associated with the economic development of their regional members.

The United States as a member of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued to participate actively in the work of these Commissions. The United States is not a member of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). However, in line with its keen interest in the economic development of Africa, the United States sent an observer delegation to the 1st session of this newest regional commission.

The establishment of a regional economic commission for Africa brought into clear focus the corelationship between economic and

social problems and resulted in 1959 in the enlargement of the terms of reference of the three commissions serving the underdeveloped areas of the world to include the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

All of the Commissions except ECA had an opportunity during their 1959 sessions to discuss the Secretariat's appraisals of their activities and to inform the Economic and Social Council of their views; on the whole these views were favorable.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Although the United States is not a member of the Economic Commission for Africa, it is keenly interested in its work and in the geographic region covered by its activities. ECA held its first session from December 29, 1958, to January 6, 1959, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which had been selected by the U.N. Economic and Social Council as the headquarters of the Commission. The United States sent an official observer to this meeting.

The 1st session was attended by all members of the Commission except the Union of South Africa which did not participate in the Commission's work in 1959. (Membership is open to all of the independent countries of Africa and the six metropolitan powers with territorial responsibilities in Africa.)

The Commission devoted considerable attention to problems relating to the expansion of technical and economic assistance to the states and territories of Africa and noted that only a limited amount of such assistance was being given. It recommended that the Economic and Social Council, in its examination of the problems of technical and economic aid, keep in mind the special needs of the states and territories of Africa with a view to increasing the amount of such aid.

Much of the Commission's deliberations in its first session were concerned with drawing up a program of work and priorities. Included were such items as a study on West Africa, projects to explore the means of aiding governments in North Africa to develop fisheries and esparto grass, projects to insure more effective locust control, and the eradication of infectious diseases of livestock in northeast Africa. The Commission decided to convene a workshop on community development which took place September 14-25, 1959. It also decided to undertake a long-term statistical program, including a statistical survey of Africa, and to convene a conference of African statisticians. This conference was held at Addis Ababa from September 29 to October 8, 1959. The Commission recognized the great need for resources surveys, international trade, and development programs. A research program was also authorized which would explore some of the most

important problems of economic development in Africa, together with their social aspects.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East continued in 1959 to devote its attention to the manifold and complex economic problems of its underdeveloped member countries comprising the bulk of the world's population.

At its 15th session in March 1959 at Broadbeach, Australia, the Commission paid particular attention to the population problem of the region and especially to the question of the accelerating rate of population growth. The Commission adopted a resolution calling for the convening of a regional population conference. The Commission also considered the problem of a decline in the region's export earnings during 1958, resulting from the recession in the industrialized countries, and examined the implications for the countries of the region of the import duty reduction agreed upon by the European Economic Community and of the measures for currency convertibility adopted by certain Western European countries.

Noting the desirability for countries of the region to coordinate their plans for economic development, the Commission decided to establish a Conference of Asian (Economic) Planners which would meet every third year beginning in 1961.

In 1959 ECAFE's Working Party on Economic Development and Planning examined the problems involved in achieving a balance between economic and social development. This was the first time that such an examination had been made in a U.N. forum. It gave the United States the opportunity of once again expounding its basic philosophy that the ultimate objective of all economic development is the well-being of the individual, i.e., a social objective. The Commission's terms of reference were broadened during the period under review to "deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors."

Progress was made during 1959 in the investigations for the development of the lower Mekong River basin. The program of investigation was started with the collection of basic data and the reconnaissance of the tributaries. A Food and Agriculture Organization mission made initial studies along the river on irrigation, soil, forests, fisheries, crops, livestock, and agricultural economies. A U.N. technical assistance team of experts concentrated on preliminary studies of mineral resources, inland navigation, flood control, the market for power, and the general economic aspects of the development of the lower Mekong

basin. The United States is contributing a substantial share of funds and technical assistance for these investigations.

The United States was host during 1959 to a group of mineral experts and geologists from ECAFE who toured the United States and Canada and had an opportunity to examine American practices and techniques in the minerals field.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe, in addition to continuing to serve as the unique forum in which the United States and Western European countries participate together with the Soviet-bloc countries, was able to place special emphasis in 1959 on some of the principal problems of the European economies. The Commission during the past year continued its work program which is basically devoted to development of the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other regions. In recognition of the increasing importance of the production and export of capital goods by European countries, the Commission decided to ask the ECE Secretariat to prepare a study on this subject with special reference to the mechanical and electrical engineering fields.

In ECE the possibilities of European economic cooperation continue to be limited by the prevailing political conditions. Soviet objectives in ECE appear to be to use the U.N. Regional Economic Commission for political propaganda purposes (e.g., for attacks on the European integration movement) and to direct increasing attention to the study of detailed technological subjects.

The ECE work program again concentrated on an exchange of technical, statistical and economic information, and efforts to reach agreement on a European-wide basis on technical matters. Statistical information from the Soviet countries continued to improve, but it is not up to the standards in either quantity or quality of most of the Western members of the Commission. The United States and certain other Western countries continued their efforts to place on a basis of full reciprocity the submission of statistical and other information between Western and Soviet-bloc countries.

U.S. representatives took every occasion during the year to urge the avoidance of duplication and undue concentration on highly technical subjects which are the specific responsibility of other agencies within and outside the U.N. system.

All of ECE's active committees—agriculture, coal, electric power, housing, inland transport, steel, timber, and trade—met at least once during 1959. In addition there were a large number of subcommittee and working party meetings. The United States has continued to

provide representation to meetings of ECE which are of interest to the United States and is usually represented at the ECE meetings by delegations which include, insofar as funds permit, representatives from the U.S. Government and private industry, together with members of the U.S. Resident Delegation to the ECE in Geneva.

At its 14th session in April and May 1959, the Commission held a discussion of its work as a whole. It considered the activities of its subsidiary bodies and reviewed the economic situation in Europe. It adopted resolutions *inter alia* on the following subjects: an all-European regional trade organization; a conference of ministers on questions of development of intra-European trade, strengthening of scientific and technical collaboration, subregional economic groupings, automation, technical and economic documentation, labor productivity, water pollution control problems, energy problems in Europe, interregional cooperation, the study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, and the Commission's program of work for 1959-60.

Sakari Tuomioja of Finland ably carried on as Executive Secretary during his second year in office. His general competency and ability in the economic field was accorded recognition by the U.N. Secretary-General when the latter appointed Mr. Tuomioja in November 1959 as head of a special U.N. mission in Laos.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) during 1959 continued to place primary emphasis on studies of problems related to the possibility of creating a regional market in Latin America and the implementation of the Central American Economic Integration Program.

The Commission, which meets biennially, held its 8th session at Panama City in May 1959. The Commission adopted a number of resolutions on such matters as the improvement of budget procedures, the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee, the Joint ECLA/FAO Economic Development Training Program, the establishment of economic development advisory groups, the structural and institutional factors of agricultural development, trends and prospects in the timber industry, the institutional framework of industrialization, the initiation of a study of the metal transforming industries, the planning and utilization of hydroelectric resources, and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Prior to the Commission meeting, the Trade Committee also met at Panama City and received reports from working groups on payments and on the regional market, respectively. The Trade Commit-

tee considered that the Common Market should operate on a competitive basis and comprise the greatest possible number of products but should, at the same time, allow for the inequalities existing among Latin American countries with respect to their different degrees of development. It was agreed that governments would appoint a group of experts which would meet to prepare a draft agreement on a common market for subsequent consideration by the Trade Committee.

The Central American Economic Cooperation Committee during the period under review examined the work of the various subcommittees and *ad hoc* meetings through which its program, with the assistance of the Secretariat, is being carried out and decided to set up groups on electric power, housing, building and planning, and transport.

The ECLA Secretariat, in cooperation with U.N. Headquarters and the Specialized Agencies, has been assisting governments in various fields, including the pulp and paper industry and Central American integration. Studies of the economic development of Panama and El Salvador were completed. These studies had been undertaken jointly by the Secretariat and regional groups specially constituted for this purpose. A similar study is being prepared for Honduras.

The Secretariat, in accordance with various resolutions of the Commission which embodied the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, paid increasing attention to the social aspects of economic development through its Social Affairs Division.

The Commission's terms of reference were broadened during the period under review, "to deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors."

Following the extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission held at New York in October 1958 to discuss proposals for financing the U.N. building in Santiago and the adoption by the General Assembly of the Committee's recommendation, negotiations began with the Government of Chile regarding preparation of the site and other preliminary work of a technical nature.

International Finance

The year 1959 saw three major developments in the United Nations in the field of international finance: a general increase of 100 percent in members' capital subscriptions in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; a general increase of 50 percent in members' quotas in the International Monetary Fund, with higher

proportionate increases in both institutions for certain countries that requested such increases; and unanimous approval by members of the Bank to move ahead with the establishment of an International Development Association (as an affiliate of the International Bank) to provide loan capital on flexible terms for the economic growth of less developed countries. These developments were in response to United States initiatives taken in the preceding year.

The international flow of private investment as a method of assisting in the financing of development in the less developed countries continued to be of interest and concern to the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council continued to follow developments in this field through the medium of statistical and other informational reports prepared by the U.N. Secretariat.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

The principal event of 1959 for the International Bank was the large increase in its capital. By December 31, 1959, three-quarters of the Bank's 68 member governments had doubled their capital subscriptions, and several had taken special additional increases totaling approximately \$500 million. As a result subscribed capital rose from about \$9.5 billion to more than \$18.5 billion. More member governments are expected to double their subscriptions in 1960, and a number also plan to make special increases.

No cash payments to the Bank are required of members on their doubled capital subscriptions, but 10 percent must be paid in on any special additional increases. Unpaid capital, callable only to meet obligations of the Bank, will exceed \$16.5 billion.

Another important step was taken during the year toward enlarging the resources available for financing economic development. Pursuant to a resolution submitted by the United States and adopted at the Bank's annual meeting, the Executive Directors began drafting a charter for a new agency to be called the International Development Association (IDA). As proposed, IDA would have initial capital resources of about \$1 billion and would be administered by the Bank. It would be able to provide financing in underdeveloped countries on terms that would impose a smaller burden on the balance of payments of the borrower than conventional Bank loans. As the year ended the drafting of the IDA charter was well advanced. The charter should be ready for submission to member countries early in 1960, and it is hoped that IDA will come into existence by the end of that year.

In the calendar year 1959 the Bank made 30 loans in 20 countries amounting to \$621 million. This compares with the record of \$770

million lent in calendar year 1958. The loans of the year brought aggregate lending by the Bank since 1946 to more than \$4¾ billion. The Bank made its first loans to Gabon in Africa and to the company building the oil pipeline from Hassi Messaoud to Bougie on the Mediterranean. Its first loan in the United Arab Republic was also made in 1959. The year also saw the first loan for nuclear power, for a plant in southern Italy.

For the fourth consecutive year Asia was the region receiving the largest amount in loans. Aggregate lending in the area (including the Middle East) is now over \$1.5 billion, nearly a third of total Bank loans.

A large proportion of the loans made in 1959 were to finance programs in which the Bank had previously invested. This is true, for example, of loans in 1959 for Indian and South African railways; of loans to industrial development banks in India, Pakistan, and Austria; of loans for expansion of steel in Japan and production of paper and pulp in Finland; and of most of the year's lending for power. The Bank continued to put heavy emphasis on the development of power and transport facilities and increased its lending in the industrial field. The Bank also continued to provide a wide range of technical and advisory services to its members.

The Bank's borrowings in 1959 amounted to \$332 million, compared with \$663 million in 1958. All sales of Bank obligations in 1959 were made outside the United States, including public offerings of non-dollar bonds in the Swiss, German, Belgian, and United Kingdom markets, for a total equivalent of \$109 million. This was the largest amount of public sales offerings of Bank nondollar bonds in any one year; the sales in Belgium and Germany were the Bank's first in those markets. The net increase in Bank indebtedness in 1959 exceeded \$200 million and the total outstanding debt rose to about \$2 billion equivalent.

The Bank has continued its efforts to associate private lending with its own operations. Sales by the Bank to other investors of parts of Bank loans amounted to about \$172 million and included nearly \$60 million in direct participations in Bank loans. Both figures were new peaks for any one year.

At its 27th session in April 1959, the U.N. Economic and Social Council reviewed the work of the International Bank during the preceding 18 months. Satisfaction and appreciation were expressed for the Bank's important work in the development field.

At the 14th session of the General Assembly, a resolution was adopted welcoming the action taken by the Bank's members for the establishment of the International Development Association. In

addition, however, the less developed countries, supported by the Soviet bloc and a few Western European nations, called on member states to give further consideration to previous SUNFED resolutions and to reappraise their respective positions on extending material support for the early establishment of a Special U.N. Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) which would be in fact a capital development fund which we oppose. This resolution was approved 67 to 0, with 15 abstentions. The abstaining countries, including the United States, were the major capital exporting nations. In explaining its abstention, the United States made it clear that it had already reappraised its position on SUNFED and had concluded that the proposed IDA was the only comprehensive multilateral fund to provide development capital on favorable terms that the United States is prepared to support.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The purpose of the International Finance Corporation, which is an affiliate of the International Bank, is to further economic development in its less developed member countries by investing, without government guarantee, in productive private enterprise in association with private capital and management. Essentially the International Finance Corporation is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merits as investments for private capital.

During the year 1959 investments of the International Finance Corporation reached a new high, with 17 investments totaling \$12½ million made for projects in 10 countries. Of the projects in which IFC invested during the year, nine are owned and managed by residents of the country where the project is located, six are joint enterprises of local and foreign ownership and management, and two are subsidiaries of foreign firms. The enterprises range in size from the equivalent of about \$400,000 to \$20 million, with IFC's own investments ranging from \$140,000 to more than \$3 million. This variety points up the fact that industrial growth in the developing areas offers opportunities for small, medium, and large enterprises, and for both local and foreign experience and capital.

The countries in which the investments were made are Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, India, Iran, Peru, Thailand, and Venezuela. The investments are in such diverse fields as ceramics, fertilizers, cement, steel forgings, textiles, pasta products, fiberboard, and biscuits.

One new feature during the year was participation by three private financial institutions in an IFC investment. In Brazil an investment

of approximately \$4 million was made in Champion Celulose S.A. for a woodpulp mill. The total included \$825,000 invested by IFC, \$2.2 million by the Deltec Corporation of New York, \$750,000 by Chemical International Finance, Ltd., and \$200,000 by the Bankers International Corporation.

Argentina joined the Corporation in 1959, bringing total membership to 58 and total subscribed capital to \$95.4 million. Since its establishment the Corporation has made 29 investments totaling \$24 million in 13 countries.

At the 27th session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, the annual report of the International Finance Corporation was considered by Council members. Representatives of several countries expressed the hope that the Corporation would develop more dynamically. The tempo of corporation investment in 1959 and the high level of investment inquiries and proposals during the year would indicate that the Corporation's activities are gaining momentum.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was organized to promote international monetary cooperation, facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of world trade, promote foreign exchange stability and orderly foreign exchange arrangements among its members, and assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of international payments and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions that hamper international trade.

In 1959 the Fund put into effect the first general increase in member quotas and contributions since it came into existence. At the 1958 annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund, the United States had proposed that consideration be given to increasing the quotas of members in order to enlarge the Fund's resources. This proposal was approved by the Fund, and by September 15, 1959, members having more than 75 percent of total quotas had consented to increases of 50 percent in their quotas, in most cases, with larger percentage increases for some members. The total of members' quotas at the end of 1959 was \$13,957,500,000, an increase of \$4,764,500,000 from the comparable 1958 figure. The Fund has extended the date of consent for increases in individual quotas until July 31, 1960.

An important step toward the achievement of the Fund's objectives occurred at the end of 1958, when most Western European and certain other countries announced the nonresident convertibility of their currencies. The effects of this step were formally recognized in October 1959 by a decision of the Fund which said, among other things, that there is no longer any balance-of-payments justification

for discriminatory restrictions by countries whose current receipts are largely in externally convertible currencies. The Fund urged its members to proceed with all feasible speed to eliminate their remaining discriminatory restrictions. Notable moves toward trade and payments liberalization were made by many members during the year. The Fund's decision considerably strengthened the position of the United States in seeking the elimination of restrictions against dollar exports.

Twelve member countries drew a total of \$180 million from the Fund in 1959. This amount was markedly lower than drawings made in 1958, and the 1958 drawings were much lower than the record levels of 1956 and 1957. Total drawings made since the Fund's inception were \$3,404,000,000 at the end of 1959. In addition, amounts available under standby arrangements with 11 member countries totaled \$208 million on December 31, 1959. Under such arrangements a member is assured that during a specified period of time an agreed amount of resources will be available whenever requested. Amounts available under standby arrangements in effect December 31, 1958, totaled \$911 million. The large decrease in the total amount available under standby arrangements at the end of 1959 is principally accounted for by the fact that the United Kingdom, in view of its improved reserve position, did not seek to renew its standby arrangement, under which more than \$900 million was available, upon its expiration late in 1959.

Repayments to the Fund in 1959 totaled \$607 million, or more than three times the amount drawn from the Fund during the year. Repayments in excess of \$200 million each by France and the United Kingdom accounted principally for the large excess of repayments over drawings.

The lower level of use of Fund resources in 1959 than in 1958 and preceding years reflected the marked improvement in the balance-of-payments positions of many of the industrialized countries. The strengthening of such countries' currencies is illustrated by the fact that during the past 2 years about one-fourth of all drawings from the Fund have been made in currencies other than U.S. dollars. From the inception of the Fund through 1957, 92 percent of all drawings had been made in U.S. dollars.

As was true in 1958, the largest number of drawings from the Fund were made by less developed countries. Eleven less developed countries drew a total of \$130 million in 1959 out of total drawings of \$180 million. In 1958 less developed countries drew \$170.6 million of total drawings of \$338 million.

The Fund's currency transactions represent only one of the functions entrusted to it. Much of its work is concerned with such important questions as par values of currencies, alterations in the exchange systems of member countries, and removal of exchange restrictions. Pursuant to article XIV of its Articles of Agreement, the Fund during 1959 carried on the eighth series of annual consultations with member countries still imposing exchange restrictions. These consultations again provided the occasion for a general review of the economic and financial conditions in the countries concerned and for emphasis by the Fund on measures designed to lead to the relaxation or removal of exchange restrictions and to improve balance-of-payments positions.

The Fund also continued to maintain close and active relations with many of its members in the provision of technical assistance. This has been a sphere of increasing Fund activity. The Fund's impartial and expert advice to members is regarded as one of its most important functions.

The annual report of the International Monetary Fund was reviewed by the U.N. Economic and Social Council at its 27th session which was held in April 1959.

International Private Investment

The Economic and Social Council at its 28th session in the summer of 1959 had before it, as part of the documentation for that session on the financing of economic development, the U.N. Secretariat report, *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1956-58*. This report which is prepared pursuant to a resolution as amended by the 11th General Assembly, consists of a review of developments in the field of governmental measures affecting the flow of capital and a statistical report of such flow. The study points out that the international flow of private capital appears to have assumed increasing proportions and to have risen steadily in recent years—from \$3.1 billion in 1954 to \$5.7 billion in 1957. The U.S. Representative, speaking on this matter, emphasized again the importance attached by the United States to the role of private investment for economic development and noted with gratification the reemergence of Western Europe as an appreciable supplier of private capital to the outside world.

At the 14th session of the General Assembly, the United States introduced a resolution inviting members to consider the advantages of encouraging the establishment of development banks and corporations to support private investment. This resolution, which received widespread support, emphasized the importance of private investment in

furthering the development of underdeveloped countries, and the discussion underscored the possibilities of flexible partnerships among various private and public groups. The Soviet bloc abstained in the final vote with all other countries voting affirmatively.

Trade and Commodity Problems

In 1959 trade problems continued to receive major attention in the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies concerned with economic matters.

Particular emphasis was given to the elimination of discriminatory import restrictions against dollar goods. The restoration of external convertibility to the main trading currencies late in 1958 had removed any balance-of-payments justification for continued discrimination by countries whose export earnings are largely in convertible currencies. Both in advance of and in response to enunciations of this principle by the International Monetary Fund and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), many countries took important steps toward relaxing their trade restrictions and eliminating discriminatory controls over imports from the dollar area. The United States continued to exert its influence through discussions and action in appropriate forums to assure that regional arrangements such as the European Economic Community and the proposed Latin American Free Trade Area will result in the expansion of multilateral trade.

Particular attention was directed also to the trade problems of the less developed areas. These areas, as a class, are heavily dependent upon exports of primary commodities and hence are seriously affected by the instability of prices of raw material and foodstuffs, the relatively slow rate of growth in the volume of trade in these products, and the price-depressing effects of the large surplus stocks which now overhang many commodity markets. There is encouraging evidence that intergovernmental activity on these problems of commodity trade is developing along sound and potentially useful lines.

Significantly, it is now generally recognized that the less developed areas must produce some semiprocessed and manufactured goods, as well as primary products, if they are to achieve the increased tempo of production essential to their economic stability and growth. Several important approaches to this need to diversify production and to promote an expansion of export earnings were made during the year. These include attempts to organize regional markets in Latin America, which it is hoped will create broader markets for industries within the

area, and a decision of the GATT Contracting Parties to study ways of avoiding the market disruption that may accompany an abrupt invasion of established markets by low-cost manufactures, while providing steadily enlarged opportunities for trade.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was negotiated in 1947 under the aegis of the United Nations to provide a set of principles for the conduct of international trade, to facilitate the negotiation of tariff reductions, and to provide an expert forum for the consideration of trade issues. The United States and most important trading nations are parties to GATT and regard its periodic business sessions as the best place in which to consider many current trade problems because of the contractual obligations and common aims binding its participants. GATT is not an organ of the United Nations, but its work is coordinated with that proceeding within the United Nations through the efforts of member governments and the secretariats concerned. U.N. activities in the trade field generally complement, rather than duplicate, activities of the GATT Contracting Parties.

The year opened with a new international payments situation as a result of actions taken late in 1958 by the major trading countries in Western Europe and elsewhere to make their currencies convertible into dollars for nonresidents. At the first subsequent session of the GATT Contracting Parties in May 1959, the United States launched an intensive drive for an end to discrimination against dollar goods, stressing that both the countries with convertible currencies and those with export earnings in those currencies had no further cause for recourse to the exception to GATT's rule of nondiscrimination allowed countries maintaining quantitative import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons. By the time of the November session of the Contracting Parties, the International Monetary Fund had issued a formal decision affirming its view that there was no longer any balance-of-payments justification for discrimination by countries whose export receipts are largely in convertible currencies and that such countries should remove their discriminatory restrictions within a short period of time. The Contracting Parties in turn adopted a report which concluded that discrimination in trade for balance-of-payments reasons should quickly be ended. Throughout the year, in consultations with individual countries maintaining trade restrictions, the Contracting Parties paid particular attention to the discriminatory controls still in force and to the prospects for their early removal. As a result in part of the pressure brought upon restricting countries through the GATT, a substantial relaxation of restrictions

against dollar goods was achieved by the year's end and further early progress in this matter was in prospect.

The Contracting Parties received several reports on the progress and plans of the European Economic Community (EEC), the proposed European Free Trade Area (EFTA), and the proposed free trade area for Latin America in which a number of Latin American countries are interested. Important assurances were given that these new regional markets will be developed within the framework of the principles and obligations established by GATT. In addition, the Contracting Parties sponsored certain consultations between the member states of EEC and outside countries on some of the specific trade problems that may arise as the Community develops.

During the year the three trade expansion committees established by the Contracting Parties late in 1958 were active. One of these is charged with studying ways in which the export earnings of the less developed countries may be expanded. In the first phase of its work, on the basis of a preliminary examination of the situation in several primary and manufactured products, the committee prepared a report which identifies what appear to be the major obstacles to trade expansion encountered by the less developed countries in their major export markets. The committee recommended that governments urgently examine what they can do to reduce such obstacles. The measures identified include not only tariff barriers but import quotas, preferential arrangements, restrictive state trading, and high internal fiscal charges on imported products (e.g., revenue duties on coffee). The committee agreed that it should study further some of the matters discussed in this first report, as well as initiate studies of what the less developed exporting countries themselves may be able to do to expand and diversify their exports.

A second committee is examining the barriers to trade in agricultural products. Here again nontariff barriers such as import quotas, state trading operations, mixing regulations, and export subsidies are important. While the work of this committee has some relevance to the trade problems of the less developed countries, it is expected to be of principal value to the economically advanced countries which are important agricultural exporters, such as Canada, Australia, and the United States.

The third committee was established to develop plans for a new tariff conference. On the basis of a proposal by the United States and the Committee's recommendations, the Contracting Parties have agreed to hold tariff negotiations in 1960-61. The first phase of the conference, in September-December 1960, will have as its purpose the renegotiation of tariff concessions in which compensation for any im-

pending increases in existing rates will be worked out. This will include negotiations with the EEC Commission to establish a new EEC schedule of concessions in GATT to replace the present schedules of the member states. The second phase, beginning in January 1961, will be devoted to negotiations of new concessions, including negotiations with EEC regarding reductions in its common tariff in return for concessions by other countries, and negotiations with countries desiring to accede to the GATT (Israel, Tunisia, Cambodia, and possibly others). The procedures to be followed in these negotiations are patterned after those of prior tariff conferences.

In response to demands of the less developed countries and countries heavily dependent upon agricultural exports, the negotiating rules also, for the first time, explicitly mention such nontariff barriers as subsidies, certain internal taxes, and certain import restrictions authorized under GATT as appropriate matters for negotiation. It is understood that inclusion of this authorization for negotiation on nontariff measures establishes no obligation upon member governments to enter into such negotiations. The United States has indicated that there is little reason for its participation in such negotiations.

Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT)

This Commission, a subsidiary of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, met in March 1959 for the first time since it was reconstituted with new terms of reference and a new and more representative membership. In the first years of its existence (1955-58), it had been hampered by terms of reference that not only charged it with promoting measures to avoid excessive fluctuations in commodity trade but with maintaining a "just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade." The United States and, after a time, the United Kingdom declined to serve on the Commission. In July 1958 the Economic and Social Council, at the Commission's suggestion, reviewed and revised these terms of reference. Both the charge to consider price relationships and the emphasis upon market regulation were eliminated. A new slate of members, including the United States and the United Kingdom, was elected.

The March 1959 meeting of the Commission was, in effect, the organizing session of a new body. By tacit agreement all that was attempted, beyond the customary factual review of the current commodity situation, was to plan a future program of work. The program, subsequently approved by ECOSOC, is sound and realistic in its aims and may be expected to enlarge present understanding of

the sources of, and possible remedies for the short-term instability of commodity markets. It is envisaged as representing the "direction" of the Commission's work for some years. It calls for studies of (1) the ways in which business cycles affect commodity markets; (2) the potentialities of various national and international measures for dealing with fluctuations in commodity markets or their consequences; (3) the medium term supply and demand outlook for the principal primary commodities moving in trade; and (4) what is being done, or might be done, through external financial assistance to compensate for the losses in export earnings that result from depressed conditions in commodity markets.

This last part of CICT's program will involve a review by the Commission in 1960 of the proposals which have been made from time to time for dealing with the problems of market instability through "compensatory financing" schemes of one type or another. In approving this part of the program, the majority of members of the Commission made it clear that they did not regard proposals for automatic compensation of losses in commodity export earnings as feasible or sound, but that they favored resolving the doubts felt by some governments on this point through discussion of the proposals, against the background of a report from the International Monetary Fund on its policies and procedures for assisting countries in temporary balance-of-payments difficulties.

In the same spirit the United States and other governments accepted a resolution at the 14th session of the General Assembly which asks the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to prepare a report, for consideration by CICT in 1961, on "the feasibility of establishing machinery within the framework of the United Nations designed to assist in offsetting the effects of large fluctuations in commodity prices on balances-of-payments, with special reference to compensatory financing."

FAO Commodity Work

The Food and Agriculture Organization, through its Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and subsidiary bodies, regularly reviews the problems of trade in particular agricultural commodities. Member countries may ask the CCP to examine any individual commodity situation that appears to warrant consideration. In response to such a request in 1959, it was agreed to add a group on citrus fruits to the other formally constituted study groups within the FAO framework (covering cocoa, coconut and coconut products, grains, and rice). Other commodities receiving special attention in the CCP were hard fibers, dairy products, tobacco, spices, and coffee (in part

through cooperation with the independently established coffee study group and in part through cooperation with ECLA).

In addition, FAO's CCP is active on certain special problems bearing directly or indirectly on trade in agricultural commodities, such as surplus disposals, national agricultural policies in relation to international trade, especially price support and stabilization policies, and the development of new markets for agricultural surpluses. The FAO Conference in November noted that 40 governments have formally accepted FAO's "Principles of Surplus Disposal" and invited other governments also to accept them. The U.S. Government is one of those which has accepted the principles. The CCP's Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal meets regularly in Washington to discuss both general and specific issues arising from the surplus disposal operations of the United States and other countries and does much to prevent difficulties and misunderstandings from arising over the intent and effects of these operations. The Subcommittee has also been instrumental in organizing various joint efforts to stimulate milk consumption. (See pp. 103 to 109 for other aspects of FAO activities.)

Other Activities on Commodity Problems

U.N.-sponsored meetings on lead and zinc in 1958 resulted in general agreement that a study group should be established for these metals. Pending such action, an interim committee was established to keep the situation under review. In April-May 1959 further U.N.-sponsored meetings on these metals were held at New York. A number of participants announced that they were making voluntary reductions in their production and/or exports of lead and zinc. Terms of reference and other plans for a study group were prepared. The Secretary-General was asked to convene the first meeting of the group when he was satisfied that a sufficient number of major exporting and importing countries intended to join. Before the end of the year invitations had been issued for a first meeting of the study group in January 1960.

The United Nations also sponsored the conference that in March 1959 negotiated the new International Wheat Agreement.

Other meetings on particular commodities were held outside the U.N. framework (e.g., coffee, cotton, rubber).

The necessary coordination of the work of these independent study groups with the work on trade problems within the United Nations is handled through the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA). This is a small committee of experts, established by the Economic and Social Council to

facilitate and keep informed on intergovernmental commodity activities and to advise the Secretary-General on the convening of commodity conferences. Its chairman is nominated by the GATT Contracting Parties and is an expert on commercial policy and its relationship to commodity policy. A second member is nominated by FAO and is an expert on the problems of agricultural commodities. The third and fourth members are persons with experience in the problems of nonagricultural commodities and the problems of the less developed primary exporting countries, respectively. Either upon request or upon its own initiative, ICCICA may sponsor meetings on particular commodities that appear to require the attention of member governments. In practice it convenes such meetings only when it has determined that there is a sufficient interest on the part of countries principally concerned with the commodity.

Food and Agriculture

The increasing needs for food and agricultural products in the light of the world's expanding population and the continuing paradox of deficit food supply in some regions, together with surpluses in other regions, received increasing attention throughout the year by governments. The major international forum for consideration of the food and agricultural situation is the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. An important survey utilized by governments and the several agencies in the U.N. family is the annual FAO report on *The State of Food and Agriculture*. In addition, the U.N. General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the regional economic commissions study carefully trends in food and agriculture in relation to overall economic development. The U.N. Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and the Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) give detailed attention to food and agricultural problems in relation to international trade and commodity problems. Specialized Agencies other than FAO also are concerned with specific aspects of food and agricultural problems in relation to their particular objectives in the fields of health, education, labor, and social policy.

Two agricultural problems having broad implications for economic and social development generally, "Land Reform" and "Water Resources Development," have also been the subject of continued study and interest by a number of agencies in the U.N. family.

The U.S. Government has also initiated a broad program of consultations and cooperation with other governments concerning ways in

which agricultural surpluses may be better utilized in the cause of world peace.

"Food for Peace"

Following President Eisenhower's message to the Congress early in 1959, a "Food for Peace Conference" was held at Washington in the spring of 1959. This Conference resulted in establishment of a Wheat Utilization Committee composed of representatives from Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States with the Food and Agriculture Organization as an observer and adviser. The Committee's activities include consideration of the following:

1. Possibilities of expanding trade in wheat, including the development of new markets.
2. Ways of increasing and making more effective the utilization of wheat surpluses for the promotion of economic development and the improvement of nutritional standards.
3. Coordination of disposal programs for economic development with other development activities in the recipient countries so as to insure that such programs will contribute fully toward increasing consumption and commercial markets.
4. The establishment of guidelines for providing wheat to individual countries on concessional terms and the safeguarding of commercial marketings.

The Committee has sent a technical mission to the Far East to explore possibilities of making more effective use of wheat in that area. In commenting on this mission, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said:

It (this mission) is a forward step—and a necessary step—in making more effective use of food for peace. It could lead to an increase in the sharing of our abundant food supplies with the world's needy. In addition to collecting specific information on food supplies and consumption levels, the factfinding group will seek to determine whether existing storage, transportation, processing, and distributive facilities are adequate to handle substantially increased food supplies.

Secretary Benson continued:

It is generally recognized that expanded economic development would increase purchasing power and thereby ease many of the food problems that now beset some heavily populated countries of Asia. Accordingly, the mission will look into possibilities of using wheat as a "tool" to promote development. The mission also will check on prospects for increasing commercial sales of wheat through trade promotion and market development projects.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The FAO Conference, at its 10th session in November 1959, endorsed the general analysis of the current situation and outlook as presented by the Director-General in "The State of Food and Agriculture" and related supplementary documents. The Conference noted with satisfaction that in 1958 a 4-percent increase in world agricultural production had followed the temporary pause in expansion of the previous year, when harvests in many areas had been reduced by bad weather. The Conference also noted, however, that once again much of the increase in production did not move into consumption. Thus, the familiar situation of the last few years still persisted. While the economically more advanced countries were technically able to increase production fairly rapidly, in the less developed group, on the other hand, not only was it more difficult to expand output but also they could not afford to import sufficient food to insure the adequate nutrition of their rapidly growing populations.

The Conference emphasized that existing knowledge of agricultural resources, of the pattern of demand, and of population trends was not sufficient for the prediction with any certainty of the longer term course of food production in relation to the growth of population. The entire range of food and agricultural problems will be kept continuously under review by the FAO staff and FAO policy bodies, especially the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

FREEDOM-FROM-HUNGER CAMPAIGN

The Director General of FAO submitted to the FAO Conference late in 1959 a proposal for a broad, coordinated "Freedom From Hunger Campaign" which he had earlier discussed with the FAO Council and with several heads of state, including the President of the United States. Many delegates to the Conference urged that this should mean a rededication of FAO to the basic principles of its charter and should be essentially an intensification of efforts in those fields where FAO has the responsibility for providing guidance at the policy level. The Conference authorized the launching of this "Campaign" to extend from 1960 (essentially a planning year) through 1965, which will be the 20th anniversary of FAO's establishment at a Conference in Quebec City. The Conference also authorized the formation of an intergovernmental committee to advise the Director General on the "Campaign" and invited cooperation of other U.N. agencies and of international and national nongovernmental organizations. The U.S. Government was elected to the Committee, which was set up by the FAO Council. The Conference endorsed the

U.S. view that the principal efforts in the "Campaign" must be made by national governments and by nongovernmental organizations, with FAO and other U.N. agencies assisting them.

WORLD SEED YEAR—1961

The FAO Conference designated 1961 as "World Seed Year" which will be the culmination of national and international efforts in the "World Seed Campaign" launched by the FAO Conference in 1957. In selecting seed improvement as the object of a concerted drive for all member countries during one year, the FAO Conference has focused attention on one of the most promising factors of agricultural progress, however diverse the local circumstances might be. The project aims at bringing to the attention of all agricultural producers the value of high yielding varieties and of first-class seed, and of encouraging them by demonstration, education, publicity, and all other possible means to use high quality seed of well-adapted varieties for their own profit. The United States is taking an active part in this campaign and has set up a national committee under the chairmanship of the Department of Agriculture, with representatives from Federal and State agencies, and is developing cooperation with private seed research and trade groups.

U.S. AS HOST TO FAO MEETINGS

During the year the United States was host to two interesting and successful FAO meetings. In cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, FAO sponsored an "International Training Course on Radioisotope Techniques in Agricultural Research" at Cornell University in July–August. Eighteen advanced workers from as many countries participated in this course designed to assist these trainees to exchange knowledge and perfect their laboratory techniques. The Department of Agriculture and the Atomic Energy Agency cooperated actively with Cornell University in developing this program.

In August 32 water resources engineers from 19 countries began a 3-month seminar and study tour of watershed management programs and facilities in the United States, under the auspices of FAO. Various Federal and State agencies of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Michigan State University, and the University of Nebraska cooperated in arranging meetings and tours both to observe research and to take part in technical discussions. The group's itinerary took them from New York to California, as far north as Michigan and as far south as Texas, Mississippi, and Georgia. This tour was an excellent example of inter-

agency cooperation on forestry, water, and soil resources management.

FAO TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

FAO's technical and economic activities were carried forward throughout the year in all branches of technical agriculture, forestry, fisheries, nutrition, and home economics, and in economic analysis, commodities, and statistics. These activities consist of (1) organization of expert and intergovernmental meetings and working parties, (2) periodical and special publications and statistical series, (3) provision of technical assistance and advice to governments. The FAO Conference approved a Program of Work along established lines for biennium 1960-61.

The First Technical Cacao Meeting was convened by FAO in the new country of Ghana in 1959. This meeting was held because of numerous problems facing the cocoa industry, both in producing and in consuming countries, such as serious cocoa diseases, the fragmentation of cocoa plantations, and the instability of cocoa production. The meeting was attended by over 100 delegates and observers from 24 countries and national and international institutes interested in cocoa. A technical expert from the ICA Mission in Liberia offered to provide disease-free cacao propagating material from the Department of Agriculture germ plasm collection in the Plant Introduction Garden, Miami.

The United States has continued to benefit greatly from the technical activities of FAO's Fisheries Division in the fields of biology, technology, economics, and statistics.

The 10th session of the FAO Conference concluded that "the holding of expert meetings in various fishery fields was one of the most potent means of furthering the objectives of the Organization." Such meetings have proven to be of great value to U.S. Government agencies concerned with fishery matters, to members of the U.S. fishing industry, and to fishery research workers. In 1959 three highly successful FAO-sponsored technical conferences were held in which the United States participated actively. The conferences were (1) the Second World Fishing Boat Congress, held at Rome in April; (2) the World Scientific Meeting on the Biology of Sardines and Related Species, held at Rome in September, and (3) the Expert Meeting on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area, held at Edinburgh in September. U.S. participation was an important element contributing to the success of each of these conferences.

The United States also profited from FAO's program in 1959, when an FAO Chinese fisheries expert assisted in the design and de-

velopment of a fish-farming research station in Arkansas. This project is being carried out under an act of Congress to provide practical methods for fish-farming in conjunction with rice growing. The FAO expert assisted U.S. technicians working on problems involving stocking, disease control, predation, competition, and water management. The solution of these problems is vital to the economic success of the fish-rice farming scheme.

Silviculture, which broadly means all aspects of production in the forest, accounts for the highest proportion of FAO's forestry expenditures under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program and is one of the fundamental fields of FAO's forestry work. An important recent contribution was the publication of *Tropical Silviculture*, a three-volume work designed to assist forestry technicians and administrators in both advanced and underdeveloped areas to develop the best possible silvicultural practices in the tropics, which account for just under half the world's entire forested area.

Additional emphasis has been placed by FAO, in recent years, on nutrition and home economics research and training in Africa, where the needs in this field are so great. In 1959 a joint FAO/World Health Organization (WHO) Seminar on the Organization of Nutrition Services and Nutrition Programs and Evaluation of Nutrition Problems was held in the Belgian Congo. It was a followup primarily for participants in an FAO/WHO Regional Nutrition Training Course in Africa, held in 1957-58, who had since been developing practical nutrition programs in their countries or territories. Training centers in home economics in Ethiopia and Ghana have also been assisted by FAO.

The assembly and analysis of food balance sheets was continued for about 40 countries, with a view to facilitating research work on trends in food consumption in relation to production, supply, and feed. Work on consumption data derived from household surveys has reached a stage where a mass of data is available for further work on factors influencing food consumption. In 1959 a *Review of Food Consumption Surveys* was issued in loose-leaf form so that future revisions and additional data may be easily added.

The program for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture was finalized during the year. A team of advisers financed with funds from the Ford Foundation was appointed. Three regional training centers were held for training in census and survey techniques. Two seminars were held in Africa and Europe on census techniques. During 1959, 31 statistical experts were assigned to assist member governments in this program, 13 fellows received training in census and sampling, and two fundamental publications in statistical methodology were issued.

During the year FAO issued a number of technical publications that are useful to the United States as well as to other member countries of the Organization. Examples are *The Efficient Use of Fertilizers* (new completely revised edition), *Grasses in Agriculture*, *Agricultural Credit in Economically Underdeveloped Countries*, *Milk and Milk Products in Human Nutrition*, *Animal Health Yearbook*, *A Study of University Agricultural Education in Latin America*, and *The Application of Science to Inland Fisheries*. FAO also issues the *Plant Protection Bulletin* (monthly) and the *Fisheries Abstracts* (bi-monthly). In addition FAO continues to issue regularly annual statistical series of *Food and Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics* (both production and trade), the *Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* (monthly), and *Commodity Bulletins*.

Land Reform

Developments in agrarian reform were considered by the FAO Conference, and a program of technical studies and educational activities was approved. The Director General stressed the fact that policy decisions in this field are the prerogative of governments, while FAO's role is to furnish member governments with technical analyses and background information and to function as a clearinghouse. The United States Representative stated, in part :

United States delegations have made clear in previous sessions of the United Nations and in FAO that we recognize that sound "land reforms" or "agrarian reform" are in some countries essential to economic and social development. We reaffirm our support for the concepts of "land reform" as embodied in resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, and the FAO Conference. We regard these resolutions as statements of general *objectives*, under which each government develops for itself, both at the national and at the local levels, those laws and institutions for implementing the objectives of "land reform" which are best adapted and are most practicable to meet the physical, economic, and social conditions of the country.

In the view of the United States Government, the term "agrarian reform" means primarily the improvement of agricultural institutions with the objective of improving rural levels of living. These institutions pertain to such methods as the holding and transmitting of rights in land through ownership and tenancy, allocating returns to land between owners and tenants, taxing land values and land income, extending credit for land purchase and farm operation, developing marketing procedures and broader opportunities for education and training, health and welfare, and disseminating information relative to resource utilization on the farm and in rural areas.

The Economic and Social Council at its 27th session approved a "Prospectus" for a report on "Land Reform," with FAO taking the

lead in its preparation, to be submitted by the U.N. Secretary-General for consideration in 1962.

Water Resources

As a result of several detailed discussions of water resources development in the United Nations Economic and Social Council, a Water Resources Development Center has now been established in the United Nations. This Center is intended to be a focal point for concerted action among U.N. agencies in the field of water resources and to promote coordinated efforts among all the interested U.N. agencies. The Center will also try to insure a common approach to various water resources projects and the most fruitful use of all the technical resources available to the United Nations. The cooperation of these agencies is greatly aided by an interagency working group on water questions in which the United Nations, the U.N. Regional Economic Commissions, Food and Agriculture Organization, U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency participate, each within its field of work. Agricultural uses of water are, of course, a concern of FAO; provision of safe drinking water and environmental sanitation the concern of WHO; meteorological and hydrological aspects, of WMO; scientific research in many disciplines relating to water, of UNESCO and co-operating private groups; and problems arising from the use of atomic energy, of IAEA. The Technical Assistance Board and the U.N. Special Fund, in which projects for water resources development play a large part, and private, scientific organizations will also be closely involved with the Center's activities.

Operational projects in water resources development have been carried on with assistance from members of the United Nations. For example, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) made 15 loans in this field in 1958-59 totaling \$400 million, as contrasted with 12 loans totaling \$325 million in 1956-57. The U.N. Special Fund, in only its first year, has allocated about 30 per cent of its funds to 19 projects involving water development, and for all of these the FAO was designated as the "executing agency."

Several joint publications or projects are well underway. A preliminary report on *Techniques of Water Resources Surveys*, in which the United Nations, WMO, FAO (with assistance from the U.S. Geological Survey), and WHO collaborated, has been prepared. A study on *River Flow Evaluation in the Absence of Long-Term Data* is in preparation by the United Nations, with assistance from an outside

consulting firm. UNESCO has assumed responsibility, in cooperation with scientific societies, for preparation of a comprehensive multilingual dictionary on groundwater terminology. A series of studies on *Groundwater Development* are underway, with several agencies cooperating. Water pollution problems are being intensively studied in Europe as a result of initiative from ECE with FAO, WHO, and IAEA cooperating. Assistance is being given in many ways by the interested U.N. agencies to river basin studies and development programs. One important result of the establishment of the U.N. Water Resources Center and the Interagency Group is the development of joint recommendations for high-priority water resources programs, usually of a multipurpose nature, for the information and guidance of governments and of the agencies themselves.

The United Nations and the various Specialized Agencies are, of course, also carrying on the water resources activities which fall within their respective terms of reference. A particularly important development in 1959 in one important field was the decision by the WMO Congress to set up a Technical Commission on Hydrological Meteorology. This will help to fill a serious gap in the U.N. agency structure relating to water resources development.

Transport and Communications

During 1959 the United States participated in important activities of international bodies in the transport and communications field. The Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) convened for the first time on January 6. Meetings of its subordinate bodies were held during the year.

In the telecommunications field the International Radio Consultative Committee held its 9th Plenary Assembly at Los Angeles in April 1959. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) also held its Plenipotentiary Conference and its Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva in 1959. The former drew up a new International Convention to replace the Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952, and revised the existing International Radio Regulations which were drawn up at Atlantic City in 1947.

Much of the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was focused on improving the ground support network of air navigation facilities and services for the new high-speed, high-altitude aircraft traveling along international air routes.

The 28th (summer) session of the Economic and Social Council decided to terminate the Transport and Communications Commission

and, as appropriate, to transfer its residual functions to the Council and to regional economic commissions.

Transport and Communications Commission

The U.N. Transport and Communications Commission, a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council, held its ninth and final session at U.N. Headquarters in May 1959. The Economic and Social Council had previously requested the Commission, particularly in view of the fact that the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization had come into existence, to submit to the Council at its June 1959 session a final report of its work.

The principal topic of debate at the Transport and Communication Commission's final session centered on the question of its future. Certain member governments including the Soviet bloc maintained that the Commission should be continued, while the United States and other free-world members pointed out that the functions of the Commission had been absorbed by IMCO, ICAO, ITU, and the regional economic commissions, as well as by organizations outside the U.N. structure.

The Commission made no recommendation on whether or not it should continue in existence. It listed, however, the subjects that, in its view, should continue to be dealt with by the Economic and Social Council and its appropriate organs. These subjects were facilitation of international travel and transport, international transport of dangerous goods, technical assistance activities of the Specialized Agencies, international travel and transport statistics, and contractual freedom in transport insurance. As subjects primarily regional in scope, it listed regional developments in the field of transport and the coordination of inland transport.

In addition to its recommendations on arrangements for future work, the Commission's report included draft resolutions on the facilitation of international travel and transport and on the international transport of dangerous goods for the Council's consideration.

The Economic and Social Council considered this report at its June 1959 session and decided to terminate the Commission. As appropriate, it transferred residual functions of the Commission to the Council and to the regional economic commissions.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Seventy-four countries, including the United States, are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Republic of Guinea joined the Organization in 1959.

In June and July 1959 the United States served as host to the 12th session of the ICAO Assembly at San Diego, Calif. This was the first major session of the Assembly since 1956. Thus a review was made of all aspects of the Organization's work. One of the most important decisions reached by the 63 ICAO nations represented at the Assembly was a resolution designed to find means of financing international air navigation facilities and services so as to overcome serious deficiencies.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution calling for a preliminary study of the prospects of development of supersonic civil aircraft and their availability for commercial use by 1975. The attention of member nations was again directed to the need for better coordination of joint civil and military use of airspace. To overcome difficulties in collecting air transport statistics, the Assembly recommended that small local and regional statistical meetings of the workshop type be arranged where desired. The Assembly emphasized the need for further facilitation of the handling of aircraft and their passengers, baggage, mail, and cargo at international borders, particularly in view of the introduction of jet aircraft.

The Assembly elected the following 21 countries to the ICAO Council for the next 3 years: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. In view of the intense interest shown by states in this election and the various proposals to increase the size of the Council, the Assembly directed the Council to study the question of its enlargement and present its recommendations to the 1962 Assembly.

The ICAO Second Special North Atlantic Fixed Services Meeting, held in January 1959, recommended that a new cable system be laid across the North Atlantic to improve aeronautical communications. The all-cable system will be installed in lieu of the "ionospheric forward scatter" radio chain which had been recommended 2 years earlier but had been abandoned when later estimates indicated it would be more costly than originally envisaged. When the cable system is completed in 1962, air traffic controllers on both sides of the Atlantic will be able to speak directly to one another. The United Kingdom and Canada will finance their respective portions of the cable system, and 16 ICAO nations whose airlines fly over the North Atlantic will jointly finance the Greenland and Icelandic portions.

The special ICAO meeting convened in February 1959 to reach conclusions on standards for short-distance air navigation aids and

recommended adoption by ICAO of the U.S. system known as VOR/DME. The ICAO Air Navigation Commission and the Council, in meetings to take place in 1960, are expected to take action (1) on continuing in use until 1975 the present ICAO standard, the very high-frequency omnidirectional radio range (VOR), and (2) on supplementing VOR by a form of distance measuring equipment (DME) where needed for more precise navigation.

ICAO continued in 1959 its intensive technical program, begun some 3 years earlier, of reassessing air navigation requirements in order to provide for increased air traffic and jet aircraft. The ICAO Middle East/South East Asia Regional Air Navigation Meeting and meetings of the ICAO Aeronautical Information Services and Aeronautical Charts Division, and the Meteorology Division were held for this purpose.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

During 1959 the 101 members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) were particularly concerned with the final preparations for and with participation in three major conferences: the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) IXth Plenary Assembly, April 1959; the Administrative Radio Conference, August–December 1959; and the Plenipotentiary Telecommunication Conference, October–December 1959. The United States was host Government for the CCIR Plenary Assembly and participated actively in all three conferences, as well as in several International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) Study Group meetings. The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference held at Geneva from September 29 to November 29, 1958, revised the telegraph and telephone regulations. The United States ratified the telegraph regulations on October 28, 1959, and they were put into effect on January 1, 1960. The United States is not a party to the telephone regulations as they are European in character and not applicable in the United States.

The IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR held at Los Angeles April 2–29, 1959, adopted for presentation to the Administrative Radio Conference, to be held 4 months later, 31 recommendations and reports on a series of technical radio questions directed toward the possible inclusion of relevant technical provisions in the radio regulations. These covered a wide range of subjects, important among which was current information on the allocation and protection of frequencies for the earth-space communications service and for the new radio astronomy service. Other subjects dealt with included bandwidths of emissions, use of radio links in international

telephone circuits, standards for color television systems, utilization of the ultra high frequency band for television, standard frequency and time signal service needs, and international monitoring. The Assembly established a new study group on space communications systems, consolidated into one study group the work in the ground wave and tropospheric propagation fields, and dealt with a number of organizational problems to facilitate future CCIR work. The next CCIR Plenary Assembly will be held at New Delhi in late 1962 or early 1963.

The Administrative Council held its regular annual session May 19–June 12, 1959, and dealt with many difficult problems relating to the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Radio Conferences convening later in the year. The Council also held a special short session prior to the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference to deal specifically with supplemental reports concerning the assimilation of the ITU staff into the U.N. Staff and Personnel System.

The Administrative Radio Conference which met at Geneva August 17–December 21, 1959, completely revised the 1947 Atlantic City Radio Regulations to conform with modern techniques and operating practices. Its most important task involved changes in the Table of Frequency Allocations to take care of expanding and new services such as domestic and international radio telegraph and telephone; aeronautical, maritime, and navigation aids; broadcasting; radio astronomy and space research. For the first time radio astronomy and space communications will have some protected frequencies, with a promise of fuller consideration after further research has determined the needs. A special conference on space communications is tentatively planned for 1963. Conference recognition of the most recent developments in radio spectrum usage resulted in agreement to expand by about three times the allocated portion of the useful radio spectrum. New administrative procedures were adopted which will enhance the efficiency of operation of stations. Another important accomplishment was adoption of more strict minimum technical performance requirements for radio equipment. Measures adopted to modernize and extend communications procedures for safety on the sea and in the air will particularly facilitate distress and rescue operations by ships and aircraft of various nationalities. The Conference elected 11 independent members, all nationals of different countries, to serve on the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) until the next radio conference which will probably be held in Switzerland in 1965. It also developed a series of additional work assignments for CCIR, which will continue to play an important role in developing necessary revisions of the radio regulations. The

Geneva revision of the radio regulations will enter into force on May 1, 1961.

The Plenipotentiary Conference convened at Geneva October 14, 1959, and the participants signed the new Convention December 21, 1959. It reviewed the whole ITU structure and approved the budget for the 5-year period until the next Conference. Important decisions were made concerning the organization and tasks of IFRB to which greater responsibilities were given on the basis of the recommendations of the Radio Conference; the membership of the Administrative Council was expanded from 18 to 25 members, with special provisions for representation of African countries, and the Council's responsibilities for the administrative functioning of ITU were increased. A new Secretary General, Gerald C. Gross, a U.S. national, who had been Acting Secretary General, was elected to assume his responsibilities immediately. Dr. M. B. Sarwate of India was elected Deputy Secretary General. Other important decisions included the elimination of the provision for participation in ITU conferences of observers from noncontracting states, the assimilation of the ITU staff with the U.N. personnel system, and the adoption of a consolidated budget. In addition, a provision to permit the Consultative Committees to submit proposals and recommendations directly to administrative conferences of the Union should prove important in connection with the consideration of technical telecommunications problems.

CCITT had several Study Group meetings in 1959 to advance its work. Some of these Groups study purely European telephone problems. Therefore, the United States does not usually participate as a government in these meetings. The United States did, however, participate in meetings at Warsaw in March 1959 and in Munich in September 1959 dealing with telegraph operating and tariff (charges) questions. These problems will be considered by the next Plenary Assembly of the CCITT which will be held at New Delhi in November and December 1960. The various other Study Groups of CCITT were engaged during 1959 in preparatory work for that Assembly.

IFRB was primarily concerned during 1959 with the preparation of information on the Frequency Allocation Table for the Radio Conference and participation in that Conference. The Board, which was reelected at the Radio Conference, also developed and presented greatly expanded staff and budget requirements for the next several years to enable the Board to carry out its heavier responsibilities and assignments. This added workload was approved by the Radio Conference, largely as a result of U.S. proposals to increase the effectiveness of the work of IFRB.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The United States continued during 1959 its participation in the activities of the committees and subcommittees of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). As chairman of the Management Council of the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, the U.S. Representative again presided at the annual meeting of that body which was held at The Hague in March 1959. Several studies, made by the Consultative Committee and to which the United States contributed, are nearing completion. Valuable information on technical, operational, and economic matters related to the postal service will soon be available to all members of UPU.

The subcommittee of the Executive and Liaison Committee of UPU continued its efforts to revise the Convention of UPU so as to eliminate the need for ratification of the full Convention every 5 years. The United States took an active part in writing and editing the new draft and attended several meetings of the committees involved.

Throughout the year representatives of other postal administrations visited the United States for study and training under the Technical Assistance Program of UPU. The facilities and personnel of the U.S. Postal Service were made available to all visitors participating in the program.

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

On January 6, 1959, the First Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) met in London in a session that lasted through January 20. IMCO is the most recently established Specialized Agency in the United Nations and is the first international organization wholly directed to transport of people and goods by sea. Its members include not only those countries which provide shipping services but also those which rely largely on the shipping services of other nations.

The primary tasks of IMCO are to further cooperation among governments in solving technical problems of international shipping and to encourage general adoption of the highest practicable standards for the safety and efficiency of navigation.

The first Assembly elected the IMCO Council which will act as the governing body between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. The 16 member governments of the Council, some of whom were appointed under provisions of the Convention and others elected by the Assembly, include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan,

the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S.S.R.

The Council, with the approval of the Assembly, chose as Secretary General Ove Nielsen of Denmark, whose career in shipping began under sail.

Provisions were made by the Council for the necessary budget and the initial financing. The Assembly accepted the duties of "bureau power" under the important International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and the regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948. It also accepted such duties in connection with the International Code of Signals, with the establishment of a group of experts for the unification of Maritime Tonnage Measurement and with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil.

For the principal technical committee, the Maritime Safety Committee, the Assembly elected the following member governments: Argentina, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the U.A.R., the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. The election followed a disagreement in the Assembly on a definition of the "largest ship-owning nations" for the purposes of election to the Maritime Safety Committee. We hold that Panama and Liberia should have been among those elected to this 14-member Committee under this category. The Assembly, however, agreed to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on interpretation of the article in the convention under which the election was held.

The Tonnage Measurement Subcommittee of the Maritime Safety Committee to which the matter of unification and standardization of tonnage measurement was referred met at London from June 24 through June 27, 1959. The Subcommittee decided to request that a study be made of the uses to which tonnage measurement is put in various countries and that the terms of reference of the Subcommittee should include the approach to the question of unification of tonnage measurement on the basis of both modifying existing rules and of considering a rather radical departure from them.

Plans relating to future activities of IMCO were approved by the governing Council which held a 3-day session early in July 1959 at London. Among other things, the Council took the following actions: approved the establishment of liaison with the United Nations to follow closely the work of technical assistance on maritime matters, considered the progress achieved in IMCO's assumption of duties under two international conventions dealing with safety of life at sea and pollution of the sea by oil, and decided

not to enter into formal relationship with other U.N. Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, but informally to discuss matters of common interest with the agencies, especially the IAEA.

From November 24 through November 27, 1959, the Maritime Safety Committee met at London. Reports were made on the progress of arrangements for the 1960 Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, and consideration was given to arrangements for a further international conference to review the working of the convention on the pollution of the sea by oil.

In addition to the 28 nations that had become parties to the IMCO Convention before January 1959, the following six nations ratified the Convention and became members during 1959: Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Liberia, and Sweden. This brought total membership in the Organization as of January 1, 1960, to 34 nations. (See also Part IV, p. 213, for information on Indian reservation to IMCO convention.)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

During 1959 the United States continued its active participation in the work of the World Meteorological Organization. The most important activity during the year was the convening of the quadrennial World Meteorological Congress in April at Geneva. The U.S. delegation took a leading role in the deliberations of the Congress. Representation was also provided at each of the sessions of other constituent bodies and at several panels and working groups of the Organization.

The Congress, as the supreme body of the Organization, establishes the regulations both general and technical; elects the officers and the Executive Committee, other than ex officio members; determines the general policies for the fulfillment of the purposes of the Organization as set forth in the convention; reviews the reports and activities of the Executive Committee and subordinate bodies; and creates regional associations and technical commissions to carry out the detailed work of the Organization. The World Meteorological Organization during 1959 reached a total membership of 103 states and territories, 89 of which were represented at the Congress. In general terms it can be stated that the U.S. objectives at the Congress were largely realized. Although the Congress meets primarily for technical and administrative purposes, there were numerous delicate political situations, especially on items concerning representation and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Congress established the broad policy of the Organization in such challenging

fields as meteorological uses of artificial satellites and the meteorological aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Far-reaching decisions concerning the establishment of networks and research institutes were taken.

There was lengthy and detailed discussion at the Congress of the role that the WMO should take in hydrology. Because of the United States' strong interest in the water resources problem, every effort was made to persuade the Organization to accept a major coordinating responsibility in connection with international hydrologic problems. Unfortunately, many of the meteorological services of the world have little or no responsibility in hydrology, and there was consequently considerable objection to assumption of hydrologic duties by the international organization. Nevertheless, it was possible to establish a new Technical Commission for Hydrological Meteorology and to adopt a progressive statement of policy in this field. The Technical Commission is now being organized, and the U.S. agencies interested in water problems are coordinating their efforts to lead the Commission into a successful program. (See also p. 108 on water resources.)

During 1959 a number of other sessions of WMO groups were held, including the 11th session of the Executive Committee, a joint session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology with the Meteorological Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the 2d session of the Regional Association for Asia. Several important working groups met during the year, including the Panels of the Executive Committee on Satellite Meteorology and on the International Geophysical Year. A small group of experts on meteorological observing networks made significant progress on the important problem of determining the optimum spacing of observation stations.

WMO increased its activity in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and made preparations for participation in the Special Fund. It became apparent toward the end of the year that substantial projects would be conducted by WMO in South America and in Israel, directed primarily toward improved use of water resources.

The Organization looks forward to increased activity as it begins its new financial period between quadrennial congresses.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

The International Labor Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles. It brings together representatives of government, labor, and management in an effort to improve working conditions and to promote higher living standards. ILO pursues these goals through its technical assistance activities, research, discus-

sion in open forum, and through the formulation of initial agreements relating to standards. An increasing amount of attention has been given to the technical assistance activities.

The Republic of Guinea joined ILO during 1959, bringing the total membership to 80 countries. Guinea is the 10th African nation to obtain membership in ILO.

During the year ILO maintained its close cooperation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. There was regular consultation and exchange of information concerning plans and activities, and in some cases concerted action by two or more organizations on matters of common interest.

The year's activities included a full series of conferences and meetings. The 43d session of the International Labor Conference met in June. It adopted three conventions, one establishing a minimum age for admission of fishermen to employment, a second requiring that all persons employed on fishing vessels have medical certificates attesting their fitness, and a third providing that fishermen should be covered by articles of agreement as contracts of employment similar to those articles of agreement used in the merchant marine. The Conference also adopted a recommendation providing that occupational health services should be organized in places of employment.

The 43d Conference also took preliminary action on a proposed draft convention, supplemented by a formal recommendation, dealing with the protection of workers against ionizing radiations. It covers all occupational activities involved in the mining and treatment of radioactive ore and the production, storage, handling, use, or transport of radioactive substances. The Conference also considered a proposed draft recommendation providing for measures to promote effective consultation and cooperation at the industrial and national levels between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations, as well as between those organizations. Final discussion on and adoption of these three instruments is expected during 1960.

Following the precedent of the 42d session, the 43d Conference again rejected the credentials of the workers', employers', and governmental delegation sent to the Conference by the present Hungarian authorities.

To deal with the continuing problem of seating so-called employer delegates from Communist countries on technical committees of the Conference, the Conference decided as an experiment to modify its former procedures. By a vote of 137 to 112 (U.S.), with 12 abstentions, a special Appeals Panel was created to adjudge grievances of those complaining at not getting the committee assignments. The Conference subsequently noted the decision of the Appeals Board

seating 11 so-called employer delegates from various Communist countries as voting members on some 6 committees. The free-world employer members walked out of the committees in protest (but not out of the Conference). This, however, did not affect the work of the committees which had nearly completed their assignments.

Meetings of industrial committees included sessions of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, which considered problems of nonmanual workers and mechanization and automation of office work, the Coal Mines Committee, and the Building, Civil Engineering, and Public Works Committee.

An African Field Office was established at Lagos, Nigeria, early in the year to serve as a center for ILO activities south of the Sahara. The new African Advisory Committee met during the year to consider African problems appropriate for ILO consideration, and an African Regional Conference is to meet during 1960 to give these problems further attention.

The year saw the continued development of ILO's technical assistance activities. India and the United States cosponsored a resolution at the 43d Conference requesting the Governing Body to increase operational activities and urged ILO to assist in developing, at the request of member states, appropriate projects to be financed from U.N. resources. The 1960 budget calls for an expenditure on operational activities of more than twice that called for under this category in the 1959 budget. A substantial part of these activities involve the dispatch of experts in manpower utilization and vocational training to assist the underdeveloped countries.

At the invitation of the countries concerned, ILO initiated its factual survey of conditions relating to freedom of association by sending missions to the United States and the U.S.S.R. It is expected that reports on these two initial surveys will be completed during 1960. Sweden and the United Kingdom have invited ILO to send similar missions into their countries during 1960.

Technical Assistance Programs

The calendar year 1959 saw a major enlargement of the scope and range of the United Nations programs of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. This came about when, on January 1, 1959, the U.N. Special Fund went into operation with pledged contributions of about \$26 million for that year.

There were in 1959 three different types of technical assistance programs under the United Nations: (1) The "Regular Program" of technical assistance carried out and financed by the individual Spe-

cialized Agencies (including the U.N. Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations) and amounting to roughly \$15.5 million; (2) the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, financed by voluntary contributions of governments and administered by the Technical Assistance Board, amounting to about \$30 million in calendar year 1959; and (3) the Special Fund, also financed by voluntary contributions of governments, which started the year with pledged contributions of approximately \$26 million.

Still another technical assistance program, an experimental program for the provision of operational and executive personnel, better known as OPEX was started in 1959. The OPEX program was given \$200,000 out of the regular U.N. budget to furnish upon request administrative and executive personnel to underdeveloped countries. These experts will work as part of the government civil service. Operations under this program did not get underway until fairly late in the year, and it is still too early to try to evaluate the results of the program.

The United Nations Special Fund

The Special Fund is something more than a technical aid program but considerably less than a capital development fund. It was planned for projects that might be too large in scope for the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and to facilitate new capital investment by creating conditions that would pave the way for such investments. This it does largely by surveys to show fields for fruitful investment and by training programs to develop the technical personnel necessary to carry out development projects or investments.

The Fund is organized with a very small staff whose principal function is to review requests for aid and to decide which ones to accept as Special Fund projects. The staff does not carry out projects itself but appoints executing agents (usually the Specialized Agencies) to do the actual work. The Fund uses the administrative machinery of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance both at headquarters in New York and also in the field. The Fund shares the expenses of administration. This arrangement makes possible greater economy.

In 1959, the first year of its existence, the Fund's Managing Director, Paul G. Hoffman, and staff were occupied with problems of organization and the establishment of policies and procedures. By July 31 they had received and studied 120 applications from governments for Special Fund assistance. The Governing Council of the Fund at its May 1959 session approved 13 of these projects that it had

received from the Managing Director for consideration. Another 31 projects were approved by the Council in December 1959 for initiation in 1960.

Prior to actual initiation of the projects, formal agreements are drawn up with the governments concerned and teams of experts selected and assembled. As a result only two of the projects approved in May were actually started before the end of the year. It is, therefore, too early at this time to make any assessment of the results of the projects.

The 13 projects approved for 1959 are shown below by name, country, and projected cost:

1. Electric Power Survey	Argentina . .	\$250, 000
2. Survey of Volta River Flood Plain	Ghana . . .	305, 000
3. Pilot Project in Watershed Management	Israel . . .	320, 000
4. Pilot Project, Drainage of Irrigated Land	U.A.R. . . .	300, 000
5. Pilot Project, Groundwater Development	Greece . . .	245, 000
6. Soil Survey From Aerial Photographs	U.A.R. . . .	265, 000
7. Central American Research Institute for Industry.	Regional . .	900, 000
8. Training of Vocational Instructors	Yugoslavia .	905, 000
9. Industrial Instructors Training Institute	India . . .	860, 000
10. National Center for Training Supervisory Personnel for Industry.	Poland . . .	700, 000
11. Middle East Technical University	Turkey . . .	1, 500, 000
12. Investigation Silting Conditions, Bangkok Port.	Thailand . .	600, 000
13. General Development Survey	Guinea . . .	400, 000
		<hr/>
		7, 550, 000

The projects for 1959 involved less expenditure than the funds available for that year. With applications coming in at an increased rate, the Fund may be expected to allocate to projects in 1960 its unspent resources from 1959 as well as the bulk of its available 1960 budget.

The Pledging Conference held in December 1959 increased the scope of the Fund for 1960, and the Managing Director estimated that contributions would provide a budget of about \$32 million.

The Expanded Program of Technical Assistance

The year 1959 was the first time in the 10-year history of the Expanded Program that annual contributions failed to increase over those of the previous 12-month period. Although the advent of the Special Fund might be expected to have had some adverse effect on contributions to the Expanded Program, nevertheless there were many countries that did increase their contributions to the Expanded Program at the time they contributed to the Special Fund. As a result,

in spite of the Special Fund, contributions of other countries (besides the United States) increased in 1959. Excluding the U.S. contribution, pledges for 1959 amounted to \$17.8 million as compared with \$17.3 million for 1958.

The decline in the funds available for the 1959 ETAP program was due to the decrease in the U.S. contribution. For 1958 the United States pledged \$15.5 million to the Expanded Program with the provision that this contribution should not exceed 45 percent of total contributions. On this basis the United States contribution to match the \$17.3 million put up by other countries was \$14 million, making a total of \$31.3 million. In 1959 the U.S. pledge of \$38 million covered both the Expanded Program and the Special Fund, with the provision that the United States contribution should not exceed 40 percent of the total contributions. On this basis the \$17.8 million contributed by other countries to the Expanded Program was matched by \$11.8 million for a total of \$29.6 million.

In order not to make too great a cut in the 1959 program as compared with the previous year, the sum of \$1.5 million was transferred from the U.N. Working Capital and Reserve Fund to the 1959 operating budget. Even so, only 93.5 percent of the planned 1959 program could be carried out with the funds available.

The planned 1959 program provided for expenditures in the following activities by amount and by percentage of total expenditure:

Field of activity	Projected expenditure in 1959—(millions of \$ ¹)	Percent of total
Assisting governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans—basic surveys of resources and administrative services	3. 198	12. 0
Development of public utilities—power, transport, and communications	2. 269	8. 5
Industrial production	2. 344	8. 8
Agricultural production	6. 135	23. 1
Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture	2. 897	10. 9
Health services	4. 666	17. 6
Education	2. 239	8. 4
Community development	1. 845	6. 9
Other social services . . . . .	. 977	3. 8
Total	¹ 26. 570	100. 0

¹ Program expenses only—administrative costs not included.

Generally speaking, the Expanded Program operates (1) by sending experts to advise, teach, or actually do a job in the country and

(2) by sending technicians, or prospective technicians, from the country to schools or on-the-job training, usually outside the country. The funds, therefore, are spent largely on experts or fellowships plus the provision of such equipment as may be necessary for the proper functioning of either. The planned program for 1959 called for the assignment of 2,586 experts and 2,253 fellowships plus the expenditure of \$819,000 on equipment.

Demands on the services of the program remained greater than available resources could supply. Consequently, with the advent of new nations in Africa and the increasing ability of African peoples to absorb technical aid, the program has shown a marked increase in its aid to Africa and a resulting slight decline in the percentage of aid to other broad regions. The table below shows the geographical spread of expenditures under the Expanded Program from 1956 to 1959 on a percentage basis:

Region	Percentage shares			
	1956	¹ 1957	1958	¹ 1959
Africa	8.9	11.3	12.2	14.6
Asia and the Far East	32.5	32.6	34.5	32.9
Europe	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.1
Latin America	28.8	28.0	27.5	25.8
Middle East	19.6	19.2	18.2	19.4
Interregional	3.4	1.7	1.3	1.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Planned allocations.

MAJOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

The Technical Assistance Committee, composed of governments members of the Economic and Social Council plus six elected members, is the organ charged with the review of the operations of the Expanded Program and with the provision of policy and guidance for the execution of the program. At its annual meeting in July 1959 the Technical Assistance Committee made some important decisions with regard to the operation of the program. One of these decisions was to change the program planning procedure from an annual to a biennial basis. This was to be done experimentally for the years 1961-62. It is expected that this procedure will permit improved advance planning and increased efficiency. The Committee, in an effort to keep administrative expenses as low as possible, provided for a gradual change in the amounts allowed to participating agencies

for their administrative and operational service costs in order to bring these amounts down to the equivalent of 12 percent of the costs of the projects undertaken. By another decision the assessments made against local governments for local costs of technical assistance programs will be figured on the basis of a flat percentage of the total costs of the services rendered. This simplification was introduced to avoid complicated and time-consuming paper work.

These decisions were all subsequently confirmed by the 28th Economic and Social Council at its resumed session in December 1959.

Cooperation between the Expanded Program and other technical assistance organizations was excellent in 1959. Mention has already been made of the close administrative cooperation between the Expanded Program and the Special Fund. This cooperation also extended into the operational field, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board explained to the Technical Assistance Committee in November that such cooperation started at the top between himself and the Managing Director of the Special Fund. He mentioned that in many cases Special Fund projects owed their origin to technical assistance given previously under the Expanded Program and that some of the large-scale projects of the Expanded Program had been or were being transferred to the Special Fund when they seemed more suited to Special Fund execution.

Likewise, cooperation with American aid programs administered by the International Cooperation Administration was carried out efficiently and easily by constant contact and exchange of information both in the field and at headquarters.

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The Expanded Program of Technical Assistance of the United Nations provided in 1959 a wide range of assistance to some 90 countries and territories. As in previous years, the services and institutions of a large number of countries were drawn upon to recruit experts, to provide training facilities, and to supply the equipment for the program. The many projects of ETAP have had significant results in helping governments and peoples of underdeveloped countries. Some concrete examples of the effectiveness of the program from each of the principal geographic areas of the world are cited below.

In Jordan the new installations of the deepwater port of Aqaba were officially opened in 1959. The facilities of this port were developed and expanded with the advice and cooperation of an expert of the U.N. Technical Assistance Program. As a result of this assist-

ance, the port handled 600,000 tons of shipping in 1959 as compared with only 50,000 tons in 1952, a twelvefold increase in 7 years.

In Indonesia the Government has waged one of the most ambitious and successful malaria control campaigns in South-East Asia, with U.N. Technical Assistance funds, the guidance of World Health Organization (WHO) malariologists, and with equipment and supplies provided by the U.N. Children's Fund. As a result of the intensive DDT spraying carried out in the past few years, some 400,000 Indonesians have been protected from malaria and some 50,000 acres of land, previously abandoned because of the disease, have been put back into production. This campaign is believed to be responsible for an annual increase in rice production of 58,000 tons. Some 3,000 Indonesians are engaged in the spraying and followup operations, and this number will soon increase to 10,000 as a result of the training programs organized by both WHO and the U.S. Technical Aid Missions.

In Venezuela the Government, shortly after taking office in January 1958, felt the need for a program of administrative reform and reorganization. The services of a U.N. senior consultant in public administration were requested to carry out an immediate survey, which was completed in less than 6 months. Based on the consultant's report, a National Commission on Public Administration was appointed to implement his recommendations. The Commission is now engaged in carrying out intensive surveys of the various ministries and municipalities. Three U.N. experts have been assigned to assist the Commission in the planning and coordination of the entire project.

In Greece the small town of Chryssoupolia, which lies in the fertile alluvial plain of the River Nestou, was chosen by the Government to be a model for community development. The supervision of the project, which started in the latter part of 1956, was carried out with the help of a single U.N. expert. The project, though intended eventually to be regional in character, was confined to Chryssoupolia where there were problems of irrigation and landownership and where crops were poor. The people of the community and the Greek Government put a major effort into the project, and as a result it became possible for the farmers and townspeople to agree on a common objective. They planned and executed a new irrigation program from which the community as a whole has benefited. The value of the land in parts of the area improved three hundredfold with impressive progress in farming and in the cultivation of new crops. The increased earning power has had many beneficial results in the community. For example, furniture workers have increased production in response to rising demands, clothing has become more plentiful,

and underlying it all the people are characterized by optimism and hope for the future.

In India over the past 5 years the development of the country's fishing industry was assisted by a team of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) experts acting under the Expanded Technical Assistance Program. Much progress has been made through the improvement in fishing equipment and boats, as well as through the introduction of new mechanized methods instituted by the team in its work along various points of the Indian coast. A training center was established by an FAO expert in 1955 to teach new techniques to the fishermen, and by the end of 1958 similar centers were established in six other Indian states. Over 600 fishermen have received specialized training at the centers, and the success achieved in this project can be seen in a substantial increase in the amount of fish caught each year off the Indian coast. This project also resulted in more earnings for the fishermen and helped to augment India's food supply while also enriching the protein diet of her people.

In Ethiopia one of the undertakings of the U.N. program included the assignment of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) experts to organize training courses and lectures at the Telecommunications Institute of Ethiopia. One of the two experts now in the country is serving as the director of the Institute. More than 500 employees of the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia have already attended the Institute which has enabled the Board to reduce the number of non-Ethiopians employed in its services by nearly one-half as compared with 1953. It is estimated that another 500 Ethiopian students will graduate from the Institute by the end of 1961.

In Liberia, like other African countries, the government has placed a high priority on the field of health in obtaining assistance under the U.N. Expanded Program. In 1953 experts started surveys in Liberia prior to the mass health campaign launched by the World Health Organization in 1954. The experts discovered that, as a result of the first survey, more precise data were needed on the prevalence of yaws in the country. Three experts, with equipment and supplies furnished by the U.N. Children's Fund, were engaged on the project in 1958 and 1959 with extensive clinical and serological and sample surveys. The results of the complete resurvey, after 839,687 persons had been examined, showed a considerable reduction in total active cases of yaws from 19.1 percent at the initial treatment survey to 4.1 percent at the second survey. On the basis of achievements in the control of this disease, the project will continue with U.N. assistance for the next

2 years when it is expected that active jaws will be reduced to less than 2 percent.

In Burma one of the activities carried out under the U.N. Expanded Program was the assignment of a three-man demonstration team of International Labor Organization (ILO) experts (1) to explain to both employers and employees how benefits in production could be derived from the application of modern industrial engineering techniques, (2) to demonstrate how the Burmese could apply these techniques, and (3) to advise on long-term program methods to promote increased productivity. A training course was conducted by the team and attended by 25 selected trainees from 17 different industrial plants.

Practical demonstrations were conducted by the trainees under the guidance of the experts in eight of these plants, with significant results. For example, a study in a foundry for molding brake shoes for railway engines revealed that low output was due (1) to the heavy manual labor involved in carrying the casting boxes across the foundry floor, (2) to low machine utilization, and (3) to a lack of coordination among the operators. An improvement in the layout of the plant and the introduction of new equipment and techniques brought about a 100-percent increase in the number of boxes per casting. Similar results were achieved in a chair assembly workshop where, by better utilization of existing machinery, the introduction of new procedures for the various operations, and the training of the operators, the output went up from 2.5 to 5 per hour, or by 100 percent.

In Yugoslavia some practical problems in the construction of retorts were encountered in a zinc factory. In an effort to overcome these difficulties, a request was submitted to the U.N. Expanded Program. In response, the United Nations awarded a fellowship to a qualified Yugoslav who was sent abroad for study and training in the latest developments on the construction of retorts. The recipient of the fellowship learned, among other things, a new technique requiring the retorts to be glazed on the outside. When he returned to Yugoslavia, he was instrumental in bringing about spectacular results at the zinc factory. By applying this new technique, the average life of a retort was increased from 16 to 38 days; and the percentage of zinc recovered from ore was increased from 85 to 90 percent. Furthermore, the daily change of retorts was reduced from 250 to 70, with a corresponding saving in labor and cost.

In Ceylon the development of handicrafts and small-scale industries was aided by an expert working under the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. One of the important handicraft projects is the decentralized power loom weaving project initiated by the Gov-

ernment of Ceylon for the small-scale production of certain types of cotton and silk cloth which can be more efficiently manufactured on power looms. The first area selected was the Kandy district where a U.N. expert assisted in the creation of seven weaving units with a total of 150 power looms serviced by a central yarn preparation plant and a cloth dyeing and finishing plant. On the adoption of new methods introduced with the help of the expert, the number of power looms rendered idle because of mechanical troubles was drastically reduced. Consequently, the average output rose from 4,800 yards per week to 16,000 yards. The expert also advised on questions of yarn quality, equipment selection, plant layout, training of personnel, production marketing, and working conditions. Because of the success of this project, the Government requested the services of a second U.N. expert to assist similar industries in other areas.

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

As noted in previous reports, the division of work within the United Nations places responsibility for general policy guidance in the hands of the General Assembly. The Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary functional commissions, the Social Commission and the Population Commission, have the responsibility for the initiation and development of general programs, the delineation of appropriate areas of inquiry, and coordination of the overall U.N. administrative work in the social field. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs provides policy guidance and program review in its specific field. The administration of programs in the social field is carried out in the U.N. Secretariat by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. As appropriate the Specialized Agencies—particularly U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Labor Organization, and World Health Organization—also carry out programs of a social nature. In addition the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) deal with special problems under the direct aegis of the United Nations. The United States is directly represented in all of these bodies and strongly supports their activities.

Both the Population Commission and the Social Commission met during 1959, and detailed résumés of these meetings are discussed separately in this report. There has been no comprehensive evaluation of the world social situation since 1957. Another report on this

subject will be published in 1961 for consideration by the Social Commission at its 13th session. An international survey of programs of social development was published in 1959 and was discussed at length by the Social Commission at its 12th session.

In response to an Economic and Social Council Resolution, a group of experts on the development of national social services programs met in January 1959. The terms of reference of the expert group were to advise on (a) the scope and content of international social service programs and the establishment of priorities in the implementation of such programs, taking into account economic, cultural, and other variations; and (b) the specific contribution of social services, particularly family and child welfare services, to programs relating to community development, urbanization, and the improvement of family levels of living. The report of the expert group was considered by the Social Commission at its 12th session. The Social Commission recommended the convening of another expert group prior to its 13th session to advise on the administration of social services.

During 1959 both the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East revised their terms of reference to include the authority to deal with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelation of social and economic factors in the carrying out of their functions. The Economic Commission for Africa, which was established in 1958, included this authority in its original terms of reference.

Social Action Program

The Advisory Social Welfare Services Program established within the regular budget by the United Nations in 1946 and placed on a continuing basis in 1950 is the action arm of the United Nations in the social welfare field. This program authorizes such technical assistance activities as assignment of experts to member governments on request, provision of fellowships for overseas study and demonstration projects, and preparation of technical literature and visual aids designed to assist member countries in improving their social welfare services. \$925,000 was appropriated for the 1959 program. An increase of \$275,000 was recommended by the Economic and Social Council for this program in 1960 and was approved by the U.N. General Assembly at its 14th session. The Secretary-General reported many unmet requests from member governments for the calendar year 1959. The United Nations reports on social conditions show that the shortage of trained staff and the lack of knowledge of

social organization are the main blocks to the development of adequate social services.

Almost every member country participates in some way in the Advisory Social Welfare Services. During 1959, 149 experts were assigned to other governments at their request. The range of specialists within the social field is wide and includes social welfare administration, training, family and child welfare, community development, rehabilitation, social defense, and housing. During 1959 there were 106 projects in operation, of which 88 were in individual countries and 18 were of regional scope. The United States, which continues to be a popular host country, was one of 36 such countries receiving U.N. fellowships for programs of study and observation in 1959. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare receives a majority of the U.N. fellows who come to the United States—more than 60 persons during 1959. Voluntary agencies cooperate with Federal, State, and local public departments by providing study and observation facilities.

Illustrative of technical assistance to member countries during 1959 was the community development study tour that covered four countries in Africa (Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and French West Africa) during the months of September and October 1959. A community development study tour through other African countries was arranged for Somaliland under Italian administration through U.N. assistance. Community development study tours were also arranged in Sudan and Liberia and in Peru, Brazil, and Chile. In Thailand the program provided a community development expert to assist the Government in its land resettlement program designed to move population from urban to rural areas. A regional seminar on land resettlement was held in Ceylon, preceded by a study tour.

In the field of social welfare a U.N. expert was made available to Thailand to assist in the development of family and child welfare services in that country and to advise on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In El Salvador the U.N. Adviser conducted a survey of children's needs and services to provide a basis for the development by the Government of an integrated national program for child welfare. In the United Arab Republic (Syrian section) assistance both through experts and fellowships was given to aid in the development of programs for the welfare of the blind. A conference on the organization and administration of social services was held at New Delhi, India, in November 1959 at which 16 countries from Asia and the Far East were represented. A seminar on urbanization was conducted in collaboration with UNESCO in Santiago, Chile, in July.

In the field of housing, the United Nations through its Advisory

Social Welfare Services Program is assisting the Government of India in the establishment of a school for regional planning, which is established as a Department within the Government's Institute of Technology. In Ecuador help was given in arranging for a national seminar on housing in order to formulate national policy and plans for low-cost housing programs. Assistance was also given to the Government of Ghana to aid in the implementation of the "Loan Scheme" for housing and repairs for individual homeowners.

Social Commission

The 12th session of the U.N. Social Commission opened at New York on April 27 and closed May 15, 1959.

Background for the Commission debates was the report on the *Second International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*. The checkered picture of social progress presented in the *Survey* was analyzed by representatives of the Secretary-General. Considerable concern was expressed for the slowdown in the rate of social progress. The first action item on the Commission's agenda was a coordinated program in the field of housing, developed by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in order to focus special attention on the social aspects of housing and provision of needed community services. Representatives stressed that the need for action to alleviate the housing shortage is one of the major social problems faced by many countries. Need for educational, informational, and promotional work in the housing field was emphasized. A long-range concerted program in this field was adopted unanimously for recommendation to the Economic and Social Council.

The presentation of a report by a group of experts on the *Development of National Social Service Programmes* initiated a debate of several days on the role of social services in national development. While there was disagreement with certain of the conclusions, the conciseness and clarity of the report were generally praised, and the fact that experts with widely different backgrounds had reached unanimous agreement on the aims and methods of social service was viewed as a significant achievement. Differences in philosophy between the Eastern European countries and other member states developed around the question as to whether social service could be distinguished from other aspects of the social field such as health and education. Several free-world delegates emphasized the Social Commission's responsibility to give attention to the social service field, pointing out that the Specialized Agencies had responsibility for the professional development internationally of activities in health, education, labor, and agriculture. The Commission recommended that

the comments of governments be sought on the report of the experts as well as on the report of the *Third International Survey of Training for Social Work*. It was also recommended that another expert group be established to continue examination of principles of planning and organization of social services. This recommendation, if approved by the Economic and Social Council, will provide for a third expert group in the major field of interest of the Social Commission. The reports being developed by these expert groups cover areas of social policy of interest to national governments in establishing and improving their social service programs.

Recommendations of the Secretary-General on a decentralization of the U.N. social defense program proved to be highly controversial. A compromise agreement was reached incorporating the principle that the U.N. Secretariat should provide for continuation of the direction and coordination of the social defense program at headquarters and for some enlargement of the activities of the U.N. European office in the field of crime prevention, with some staff to be assigned there. The resolution also includes a recommendation for the Secretary-General to proceed with the establishment of regional institutes in Latin America, Asia, and the Far East.

The Commission recommended consideration of an increase in funds for the Advisory Social Welfare Services, the action phase of the U.N. program in the social field. The Advisory Welfare Services provides technical assistance in fellowships, expert advisers, seminars, demonstrations, and translations. This technical cooperation service is now reaching 69 countries and has demonstrated its effectiveness over the past 14 years in establishing training centers, assisting new ministries of social welfare, and providing help in community development and family and child welfare services. The growing number of unmet requests led the Social Commission to recommend an increase in funds for this program. Extension of technical assistance in the social welfare field to Africa was a major consideration. The long-range goal of the Social Commission action program is the establishment of permanent social services in the countries being aided.

Population Commission

The Population Commission held its 10th session at Geneva, Switzerland, from February 9 to 20, 1959. It reviewed the developments that had taken place in the work of the United Nations in the field of population during the past biennium as well as the plans of the U.N. Secretariat for future activities in this field during the period 1959-61.

The Commission concerned itself with the rapid rise of population, especially in the economically less developed countries in which over

two-thirds of the world's population live. In many of these countries the annual excess of births over deaths exceeds 2 percent of the population, and in some it is even more than 3 percent. The Commission was concerned not only with this accelerated growth in itself but also with the social and economic implications of the growth on less developed areas. Since one of the aims of the United Nations is to facilitate the efforts of less developed nations to raise their levels of living, the Commission considered whether the population growth had reached such a point in certain of these countries as to make economic aid and development more difficult and slower in its progress.

It is not the task of the Population Commission to suggest to any member government the policies that it should pursue. The Commission's interest lies in doing everything possible to see that the knowledge of population trends and their interrelations with social and economic factors is widened and deepened and this knowledge be brought to the attention of governments.

The Population Commission has in the past urged the U.N. Secretary-General to assist member states by aiding in the training of demographic personnel and other technical assistance in this field. This technical work has been highly successful. Through the efforts of the United Nations as well as those of other international organizations and through governments, knowledge of population trends and structure is far greater now than it was when the Population Commission met for the first time in 1947. The Commission recommended in 1959 that because of this progress, the emphasis in the U.N.'s study of population problems may now be shifted. While continuing its effort to improve the quality of demographic information, the United Nations should now devote more attention to aiding countries in the study of the interrelationship of population growth, vital rates, and population structure on one hand and economic and social development on the other.

The Population Commission concerned itself with the forthcoming world population census which will be undertaken in most member countries in 1960 and 1961. In this connection a seminar on the evaluation and utilization of census data in Latin America was held at Santiago, Chile, from November 30 to December 18, 1959. It is also planned to hold a population seminar in the ECAFE region sometime during early 1960.

The Population Commission requested the Secretary-General to continue demographic pilot studies. One such study was successfully carried out in the Philippines in 1959. It consisted of an analysis of data on fertility, internal migration, population growth and manpower

employment, unemployment and underemployment. A pilot project is now underway in Sudan which will be completed in 1960.

The Population Commission also underscored the importance of the demographic aspects of urbanization and industrialization with special reference to the study of internal migration. Such a study is now underway in El Salvador, and plans are being developed to initiate a similar study in the Bombay area of India.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs met at Geneva from April 27 to May 15, 1959. This was the 14th session of this body which is a functional commission of the United Nations operating under the direct supervision of the Economic and Social Council. Present were the 15 members of the Commission together with observers from 19 additional states and from 6 international organizations. The U.S. Permanent Representative, Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, was not able to attend; the United States was represented by Frederick T. Merrill of the Department of State assisted by Henry Giordano, the Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics.

For 3 days preceding the session the Committee on Illicit Traffic met to consider the volume and direction of this traffic and to prepare a report for the Commission's consideration. Nine of the Commission members most concerned with the narcotics traffic compose the Committee. The report of the Committee, which was later approved by the Commission, noted that the total of narcotics seizures in 1958 indicated an appreciable reduction in illicit traffic especially in the Far East and the Middle East. However, the traffic still remained at a high level. The Commission believed that much of the decrease was due to the increasing efficiency of both international and national control. It was noted again that the system of licensing and control of legitimate manufacturers of narcotic drugs has been so successful that diversions from the legitimate channels of narcotics distribution were almost unknown. Despite the encouraging decrease in seizures in 1958, the Commission believed that it could not be optimistic regarding the future years since the illicit traffic may well increase particularly in view of the rapid increases in population and in the emotional tensions that can lead to drug addiction. The Committee and the Commission discussed several specific narcotic cases and also the nature of the illicit traffic. Several nations were asked to explain the traffic in and through their countries. The U.S. delegation participated actively in all phases of this discussion since this country is the chief market in the world for illicit narcotic traffic.

For the first time in a number of years, the Commission did not devote much of its time to the drafting of the Single Convention which is designed to unite in one instrument the many narcotics conventions. This job had been completed the year before, and a Plenipotentiary Conference will be called by the Secretary-General in early 1961 to consider it. During the year the United States submitted to the Secretary-General a detailed commentary on the Single Convention, which made several suggestions for improving the draft.

The Commission had been expected to consider the special problem in the Middle East where hashish and opium and its derivatives cross international boundaries in great quantities. Much of this traffic is destined for the United States. However, the Mission appointed by the Secretary-General had not completed its survey, and therefore the Commission postponed a detailed consideration of the Middle East situation.

The United States proposed a resolution setting up a special fund for technical assistance in narcotics control which the Commission, and subsequently the Economic and Social Council and the 14th General Assembly, approved. This proposal arose from the belief that nations were not requesting technical assistance for this purpose from the general United Nations technical assistance program. Often technical assistance in narcotics will benefit a country which has an addiction problem more than the country requiring technical assistance. Naturally that country does not give high priority to requests for technical assistance in narcotics control when health and agricultural problems are much graver. In order to encourage such countries to request aid, therefore, the United Nations created a fund in its regular budget to be devoted solely to technical assistance in narcotics control.

The Commission considered many other questions including the special problems presented by the opiates, cocaine, cannabis (marihuana), the synthetic narcotics, khat, and other substances such as barbiturates and tranquilizers. It discussed drug addiction and also considered the question of the implementation of the narcotics treaties and the international control system.

During the year there were no new international agreements entered into, and the 1953 protocol limiting opium production did not come into force because only one of the producing states, India, had ratified it. It will come into force when two additional producing states have followed suit.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The objective of the World Health Organization is the attainment of the highest possible level of health. To further this objective, the

Organization helps countries improve health conditions in a number of ways, including the assignment of expert personnel to give technical assistance and guidance to country health programs, training and fellowships, epidemiological and other services benefiting all countries, stimulation and coordination of research, and dissemination of information on advances in health and medicine.

At the present time there are 90 member countries of WHO, 3 of which are associate (non-self-governing) members.

During 1959 WHO assisted nearly 800 projects in 124 countries and territories. Approximately 200 of these were in the control or eradication of communicable diseases. Among these diseases are malaria, the dysenteries, the venereal diseases and yaws, tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and schistosomiasis. As in past years, WHO continued to give increasing attention to areas that have had relatively little health protection in the past. For example, the number of WHO-assisted projects in the African region has increased from 12 in 1952 to 99 in 1959.

Communicable Diseases

WHO continued to give emphasis and leadership to malaria eradication efforts with technical assistance to 59 projects in 55 countries. In October 1959 the United States made a voluntary contribution of \$3 million to the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account, representing our support for fiscal year 1960.

In areas where it had been a problem malaria has been eradicated in the United States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Chile, Barbados, Martinique, Corsica, Italy, the Netherlands, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Cyprus. Eradication has been practically achieved in Argentina, Venezuela, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Panama, Rumania, Israel, and the U.S.S.R. Eradication programs are progressing in almost all other countries and are far advanced in many. India, for example, continues the large-scale eradication campaign begun in 1958, and eradication programs are in full swing in Mexico and Brazil. Campaigns have either begun or plans have been approved for eradication of malaria from all other countries of the Americas.

A number of conferences and seminars were held during 1959 to study the problems encountered in the malaria eradication program. Among these were the 4th meeting of the WHO Anti-Malaria Coordination Board composed of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Thailand, and Viet-Nam, which met at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in December; a Technical Meeting on Malaria Eradication in Africa, held at Brazzaville, French Congo, in November; the Third Asian Conference on Malaria, attended by representatives of countries of South-

east Asia and the Western Pacific and Eastern Mediterranean regions, which was held at New Delhi, India, in March; and a Technical Meeting on Malaria Eradication in the Eastern Mediterranean region, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November. Two malaria meetings were held in the Americas under the sponsorship of the regional arm of WHO—the Pan American Health Organization: (1) a meeting of the Directors of the National Malaria Eradication Services in Central America, Mexico, and Panama, held at Panama City in April, and (2) a Seminar on Malaria Eradication, held at Petropolis near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in late November. In general these meetings considered administrative and technical problems encountered in malaria eradication campaigns, including the problem of vector resistance, training of malaria eradication workers, epidemiological activities in malaria eradication programs, and health education, as well as special problems peculiar to the regions where the meetings were held.

Training courses in malaria eradication techniques were held at the Malaria Eradication Training Center in Kingston, Jamaica, and at the new training center in Tala, Philippines. This new center was established in 1958 with the joint support of the Philippine Government, the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, and WHO. Plans were discussed in 1959 for setting up a malaria eradication training center in Viet-Nam for French-speaking technicians.

Countries received WHO assistance in the control or eradication of other communicable diseases during 1959, including campaigns against yaws and venereal diseases in the African, Eastern Mediterranean, and Western Pacific regions. The Organization gave advice and technical assistance to leprosy control programs and sponsored a Leprosy Conference in Brazzaville, French Congo, which brought together organizers of large-scale leprosy campaigns in Africa. The meeting stressed the need for rehabilitation and the return to society of noninfectious and cured leprosy cases. More than 50 tuberculosis control programs were in operation with WHO assistance during 1959, including a number of tuberculosis chemotherapy pilot projects. WHO and UNICEF continued to cooperate in mass BCG vaccination campaigns.

Public Health Services

As in previous years, WHO continued assistance to countries in building strong national health administrations and developing or improving local health services. A few examples of programs in this category indicate the variety of requests for assistance that WHO received from governments. The Organization continued assistance

to Indonesia in strengthening of maternal and child health services and helped organize pediatric teaching and services in Burma; aided the Government of Chile in its midwifery education program; provided consultant services to Lebanon to assist that Government in the improvement and extension of industrial hygiene services; and helped the Government of Nepal establish a school and a training program for health assistants. Nearly 200 projects in public health administration were assisted by WHO during 1959, including 30 for the development of rural health services. Other areas of assistance included social and occupational health, nutrition, health education of the public, and nursing.

WHO sponsored a number of seminars and conferences in various health fields during the year under review. For example, a Regional Conference on Maternity Care in the Western Pacific was held at Manila in the Philippines in March for the purpose of identifying and discussing problems of common interest related to maternity care; an Interregional Seminar on Community Water Supply, sponsored jointly by WHO and the Government of Italy, was held at Amalfi, Italy, in December to discuss the organization, financing, management, and control of community water supplies; and a Conference on Post-Basic Education Programs for International Students was held at Geneva in October to consider how study programs can be improved to better meet the needs of students from other countries and to prepare them for leadership.

Education and Training

WHO continued to stress the importance of developing well-trained health workers through assistance to schools of medicine, public health or nursing, assistance to training courses and seminars, and through the awarding of international fellowships in all fields of health and medicine. Over 500 fellowships were awarded in the Americas alone during 1959.

Since the beginning of the WHO fellowship program, the Organization has sought means of evaluating and improving it. To this end a Study Group on Appraisal of Fellowships met at Geneva in July 1959 to exchange knowledge and experience acquired in the course of the fellowship program, to review developments in the appraisal of fellowships, and to suggest improvements in the WHO program.

Research

With the progress that has been made in the control of communicable diseases and the development and improvement of public health

services, WHO has been turning its attention to international medical research.

In 1958 the United States had contributed a special grant of \$300,000 to WHO for a study on the ways in which the Organization could play an intensified role in the international stimulation and coordination of medical research. The study was completed and presented to the 12th World Health Assembly in May 1959. At that time the Assembly adopted a resolution adding \$500,000 to the 1960 WHO budget to provide for the Organization's intensified research program and created a special account to receive voluntary contributions for WHO's international research activities.

Central Technical Services

Among the important activities of WHO are central technical services which include epidemic warnings, international quarantine measures, recommendations of international standards for drugs and health statistics, and technical publications.

At the present time approximately 170 countries and territories have accepted the International Sanitary (quarantine) Regulations in whole or in part. The WHO Committee on International Quarantine met in 1959 to consider various aspects of the regulations, including sanitary measures and procedures and special provisions relating to each of the quarantinable diseases.

Member countries of WHO continued to use *The International Pharmacopoeia*, which contains recommended specifications for pharmaceutical products, as a guide in establishing specifications and thereby promoting uniformity of pharmaceutical preparations. During 1959 WHO issued a list of 286 recommended international non-proprietary (common) names for drugs of international importance, bringing to 534 the number of such names that have been recommended to member countries for adoption and protection with trademarks. A *Supplement to the International Pharmacopoeia*, containing 94 monographs and 17 appendices, was published by WHO.

The Organization's publications program continues to be one of its main avenues of dissemination of health information. Perhaps the most important publication released by WHO during 1959 was *The First Report on the World Health Situation*. This publication consists of reports on the health situation in 157 countries and territories for the period 1954-56, together with a survey of important trends and problems.

Twelfth World Health Assembly

The 12th World Health Assembly met at Geneva, May 12-29, 1959. Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer of the United Kingdom, was elected President of the Assembly. The Assembly adopted an effective working budget level for 1960 of \$16,918,700, an increase of about 11 percent over the 1959 budget. This figure includes \$500,000 to enable WHO to expand its international medical research activities. In other actions the Assembly urged member governments to contribute to the Malaria Eradication Special Account to enable the Organization to finance its malaria eradication operations in 1960; approved in principle a plan for intensification of WHO's role in international stimulation and coordination of medical research; stressed the importance to health and to social and economic development of safe and adequate community water supplies and requested WHO to assist member states in water supply projects. The Assembly emphasized the urgency of achieving eradication of smallpox, recommended that affected countries undertake eradication programs, and requested the Director General to include in future budgets provision for rendering the necessary technical assistance to governments in this field. The Assembly also considered a proposal for an International Health and Medical Research Year, acknowledged the importance of the proposal but in view of other heavy national and international commitments in health decided to postpone holding the Year for the present and to reconsider the subject at the 13th World Health Assembly.

The Assembly approved a proposal to amend the WHO Constitution to increase the size of the Executive Board from 18 to 24 members and rejected a proposed amendment to permit assemblies to be held every 2 years instead of annually as at present. The approved amendment will become effective when ratified by two-thirds of WHO's member governments.

Two new members, Colombia and Guinea, were welcomed into WHO during the Assembly, bringing the total membership to 90.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

During 1959 the United Nations Children's Fund continued to assist participating governments in the initiation and expansion of programs for the development of permanent health and welfare services of special benefit to mothers and children. UNICEF furnishes imported supplies and equipment which the assisted governments are unable to provide. Technical assistance and advice are provided by the United Nations itself and the Specialized Agencies. The World

Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the U.N. Secretariat provide technical approval and, when indicated, undertake technical supervision of projects in their respective professional or technical competences.

The Executive Board of UNICEF composed of representatives of 30 countries is elected by the Economic and Social Council. At the September 1959 meeting of the Board it was decided to alter the present system of semiannual Executive Board meetings to provide for one general policy meeting of the Executive Board each year, to be held in June. The Program Committee will continue to meet semiannually, one meeting to be held concurrently with that of the Executive Board, and the second meeting to be held in December. The Executive Board provides general policy direction to the UNICEF Secretariat and allocates funds for each UNICEF-assisted project.

During 1959 the Executive Board allocated a total of \$27,966,989, of which \$23,826,879 was for project aid and the balance for administrative and operational purposes, bringing the total allocations since the beginning of the Fund in 1947 to \$276,285,989. UNICEF is currently assisting 367 projects in 104 countries and territories plus interregional projects. Over 55 million children and mothers benefited during 1959 from the disease control and nutrition projects, and in addition many more benefited from the maternal and child welfare projects.

Government contributions to the Central Fund of UNICEF have increased from \$10,315,000 donated by 35 governments in 1951 to roughly \$22 million contributed by 91 governments in 1959. Some 16 governments increased their contributions during 1958 over those of the previous year. Private contributions and other income, including proceeds from the sale of Christmas cards and the "Trick or Treat" campaign, amounted to about \$3.5 million during the year. Governments contributed over \$70 million as matching funds against the \$22,844,879 in long-term project aid allocated by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1959. Approximately 96 percent of allocations for project aid in 1959 was for projects of long-range benefits. These fall into three major categories—basic maternal and child health and welfare services, control or eradication of communicable diseases, and nutrition.

Maternal and Child Health and Welfare

UNICEF assistance in the field of basic material and child health and welfare services and training includes aid for the following activities:

- (a) Establishment or improvement of maternal and child health and welfare services in connection with rural community development.
- (b) Training of supervisory as well as of auxiliary personnel, education of mothers, assistance to the teaching of pediatrics in universities.
- (c) Environmental sanitation and related community health education.
- (d) Social services for children and special projects to improve maternal and child welfare in urban areas.
- (e) Specialized projects such as those for physically handicapped children and premature babies.

The organization of basic material and child health services varies from country to country. In general UNICEF aid is now being increasingly directed toward establishing networks of village centers, technically supported and supervised by intermediate health centers which are, in turn, under the overall direction of a District Health Organization including a hospital. While the primary emphasis is still on the village center, UNICEF aid is also required at the intermediate and higher levels to insure adequate training facilities and supervision of the subordinate village centers. UNICEF has equipped over 15,000 village health centers and over 7,000 intermediate health centers since the beginning of its Mother and Child Welfare (MCW) program. UNICEF has decreased its allocations in this field from \$5,491,700 in 1958 (29 percent of total project aid) to \$4,800,000 in 1959 (20 percent of total project aid). The Fund is currently assisting 116 basic and maternal child welfare projects in 80 countries and territories.

An allocation was approved in 1959 to assist the Government of the Philippines in further developing and expanding a comprehensive project for basic MCW services and training to the end of 1960. UNICEF will provide equipment for 1,700 health stations, for 5 maternity hospitals, and for dental services.

Communicable Diseases

To assist governments in the control or eradication of communicable diseases which largely affect children, UNICEF provides or aids in the local production of insecticides, antibiotics, vaccines, and sera. In addition UNICEF projects supply equipment and transportation for disease control and eradication operations. There are currently 153 projects in the field of disease control in 73 countries and territories. Allocations for all disease control projects amounted to

\$10,673,887 in 1959, or about 44.8 percent of total project aid for the year. Allocations for malaria eradication constitute 34.97 percent of all project allocations or a total of \$8,333,000. There are 47 current projects for control and eradication of malaria, 8 of which are in Africa, 6 in Asia, 11 in the Eastern Mediterranean area, and 22 in the Americas. An estimated 69,000,000 people were protected against malaria during 1959 by the use of insecticides provided by UNICEF. Twenty-six leprosy control projects are currently being aided by UNICEF, and by the end of 1959 approximately 825,000 persons afflicted with leprosy had been brought under treatment in these campaigns. \$427,000 was allocated for leprosy control during the year. Campaigns against yaws are currently being assisted by UNICEF in 25 countries and territories.

Nutrition

The UNICEF Executive Board allocated a total of over \$7,376,048 or approximately 30.96 percent of all project allocations to nutrition projects during 1959. A total of 98 nutrition projects in 67 countries are currently assisted by UNICEF. There are three types of projects for the improvement of child nutrition which are aided by the Fund:

- (a) Child feeding projects for mothers and children of which 55 are presently assisted.

The beneficiaries of these projects are school and preschool children and pregnant and nursing mothers who receive rations equivalent to a large cup of milk daily and sometimes Vitamin A and D capsules. Some 72 countries are receiving milk for the various types of milk distribution through schools, through maternal and child health centers, and through emergency feeding projects. Since 1955 dried skim milk for these projects has been provided free of cost by the United States from surplus stocks, and beginning in 1958 also from Canadian surplus stocks, with UNICEF paying ocean freight costs which averaged $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. During 1959 approximately 6.7 million children were benefited in these feeding projects.

- (b) Nutrition education and related activities, of which 14 are currently assisted.

The UNICEF Executive Board in September of 1947 formulated a policy for "Expanded Aid to Maternal and Child Nutrition," with emphasis on nutrition programs designed to be effective in rural areas and to stimulate self-help activities so that rural families could make the best use of locally available or potential food resources. Two projects of this type were approved for India during 1959. The first

called for a 2-year development of nutritional education, training and practical activities to improve the dietary and nutritional status of mothers, and of children in 240 villages in the State of Orissa. The project included the increasing of both village school and home production of nutritionally valuable foods such as poultry, eggs, fish, fruit, and vegetables; distribution by a woman's committee of part of what was produced to improve the nutritional status of needy, pregnant and nursing mothers and young children in the home; nutritional education through schools, mothers' clubs, community development, and extension personnel; and training of various categories of personnel required for the above. A second project of a similar nature was approved for the State of Andhara Pradesh for the development of a similar program over a 3-year period.

(c) Milk processing and development and processing of protein rich foods.

UNICEF provides imported equipment for milk conservation schemes in order to stimulate local production of safe milk and make larger quantities of milk available to children and pregnant women, particularly of low income groups. For milk and food processing projects, UNICEF allocated approximately \$3,650,000 in 1959. Since its inception UNICEF has allocated aid for 185 milk processing installations in 32 countries and territories. When all project plants are completed, they will provide free or low cost milk to over 5,000,000 mothers and children. Other types of food processing activities aided by UNICEF include iodization of salt for goiter control in India, processing of vegetable-milk powder in Indonesia, encapsulation of shark-liver-oil in Thailand, and processing of fish flour in Chile.

Emergency Aid

In 1959 UNICEF allocated \$982,000 for emergency aid projects, 4 percent of the total program allocations. Projects assisted included assistance with blankets for Algerian and other refugees in Tunisia and in Morocco; emergency feeding in Taiwan where severe floods resulted in over a quarter of a million homeless people, emergency feeding in Jordan for the "economic refugees" along the Jordan-Israel border, and emergency feeding in Somaliland under Italian administration necessitated by drought conditions.

Relief and Rehabilitation

The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1951 pursuant to a resolution of the 5th General

Assembly. Its principal purpose has been to provide legal and political protection for refugees as previously provided by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) which was liquidated in 1952. The High Commissioner has been provided with supplemental authority to conduct specific aid programs when necessary.

The present High Commissioner, Dr. Auguste R. Lindt (a Swiss national), was elected to the post by the 11th General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of his deceased predecessor. Dr. Lindt was re-elected by the 13th General Assembly but indicated he would probably be unable to serve in this capacity beyond December 31, 1960. He is assisted by a resident staff in Geneva and by field representatives permanently assigned to several countries.

The High Commissioner receives guidance from an Executive Committee of the Program of the UNHCR. This Committee was established by a resolution of April 30, 1958, of the Economic and Social Council, which was in conformity with a 12th General Assembly resolution. The Executive Committee is comprised of representatives of 25 governments and is normally convoked at least twice each year to review the High Commissioner's programs and activities.

Recognition of a continuing need for a mechanism through which material aid might be rendered to refugees following the demise of the International Refugee Organization led to the establishment of the U.N. Refugee Fund (UNREF), to be administered under the supervision of the High Commissioner, as advised by the UNREF Executive Committee. This operation endeavored during its 4 years of activities (1955-58) to effect firm settlements of remaining refugees in Europe through contributions to voluntary agencies for carefully selected projects, to stimulate governments and other agencies to assume responsibility for other settlements, and to extend emergency aid to certain needy refugees. Some permanent solutions were accomplished through financial assistance, vocational training, and employment counseling, and some through the provision of institutional care. By the end of 1958, when UNREF formally ceased to exist as a separate program, it had benefited nearly 62,000 refugees. Of these, the High Commissioner reported that 28,649 had been firmly settled. He estimated that during the operation of the 4-year program the number of nonsettled refugees in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, and Turkey had fallen from 263,000 to 123,000 (excluding 9,000 nonsettled recently arrived Hungarian refugees in Austria). By December 31, 1958, UNREF projects had cost \$16,213,491, of which the United States contributed \$5,333,000.

High Commissioner's Programs

The 12th General Assembly accepted some continuing responsibility for refugees on the part of the international community beyond the liquidation of UNREF in a resolution that allowed the continuation of international assistance to refugees who had been unable to benefit from UNREF. It also authorized the establishment of the Executive Committee of the Program of the UNHCR to replace the UNREF Executive Committee.

In addition to meeting the basic requirements for legal and political protection, the 1959 approach has recognized that refugee problems are subject to rapid changes in scope and nature and has provided sufficient flexibility to meet changing conditions. The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Program at its first session in January 1959 planned international assistance to refugees in the form of separate programs, each planned and reviewed on a yearly basis. One effect of the separability of programs has been that contributors can more easily earmark their donations for those programs in which they are most interested. A total amount of \$4,700,000 was budgeted for the High Commissioner's 1959 programs, of which the United States contributed \$1,200,000. The six refugee programs approved for 1959 were as follows:

REFUGEES OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN IN THE FAR EAST

The Executive Committee in January determined that first priority attention should be given to refugees of European origin from the Far East whose plight was reported to be very serious. Under this program, which has existed in recent years, the High Commissioner provides for the care and maintenance of refugees in transit in Hong Kong, for assistance to refugees by voluntary agencies, and for resettlement grants for difficult cases. This program envisages the resettlement of some 9,000 to 10,000 refugees via Hong Kong during the 3-year period 1959-61 at an annual cost to the High Commissioner of \$550,000. It was reported that 1,477 refugees of European origin arrived in Hong Kong during the first 9 months of 1959 and that of these 1,297 had been moved abroad by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

CAMP CLEARANCE

The Executive Committee approved the High Commissioner's policy of clearing remaining refugee camps in Europe as quickly as possible. At the beginning of the year there were approximately 12,000 refugees living in such camps, over 10,000 being in Germany, about 1,500 in Austria, and the rest in Greece and Italy. Many

of these individuals have lived in camps for more than 10 years, and many have such handicaps as to make their resettlement especially difficult. A sum of \$2,900,000 was allocated to this program for 1959, over half of which was earmarked for housing. Another large cost factor was counseling. The High Commissioner believed that refugee camps in Austria, Greece, and Italy could be cleared by the end of 1960 and that all the projects required to complete camp clearance in Germany would be started before the end of 1960. His 1960 allocation for the camp clearance program amounts to \$2,620,000.

NONSETTLED REFUGEES LIVING OUTSIDE CAMPS

It was estimated that there were approximately 97,000 nonsettled refugees outside camps in Europe at the beginning of 1959, at least 29,000 of whom were handicapped. It was estimated that this group had been reduced to 90,000 by the end of the year. The High Commissioner's focus among this group has been the handicapped, especially the physically handicapped. His 1959 allocation for this program was \$700,000, (an amount being increased to \$1,550,000 for 1960).

EMERGENCY ACCOUNT FOR AID TO INDIVIDUAL CASES

Under this program limited financial grants may be made to provide permanent solutions for individual refugees in urgent cases where no solution would otherwise be possible.

NEW REFUGEES IN GREECE

This program was designed to assist newly arrived refugees of Greek ethnic origin who are continuing to enter Greece in small numbers from Rumania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union. It was estimated that by January 1960 there would be approximately 300 of these refugees in Greece under the High Commissioner's mandate. A sum of \$100,000 was allocated for this program in 1959, most of which was required for housing.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

This program was designed to supplement the High Commissioner's overall task of legal and political protection by helping individual refugees with their legal and administrative problems, especially those they encountered during the period of their assimilation in new communities. A sum of \$70,000 was allocated for 1959, primarily to enable voluntary agencies to carry out legal assistance activities in certain areas and to obtain legal aid for refugees from qualified

lawyers. At the second session of the Executive Committee in October 1959 the U.S. Representative expressed the hope that emphasis could be given in the future to the protection of refugees in securing such fundamental rights as freedom of travel, participation in social security systems, and particularly in insuring the nondiscriminatory application at the various levels of government of existing legislation affecting refugees.

Special Refugee Problems

In addition to these programs, the Office of the High Commissioner continued during 1959 to be concerned with the following special refugee problems:

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

By the beginning of 1959 the Hungarian refugee problem was well on its way to final solution. Solutions had been found or were in sight for more than 95 percent of this group. The High Commissioner estimated the total number of refugees who left Hungary at approximately 200,000, of whom about 180,000 entered Austria, the remainder having entered Yugoslavia. The resultant problems in Yugoslavia were liquidated during 1958, but some 14,900 of the Hungarians remained in Austria at the beginning of 1959, including approximately 5,000 in official camps. This total number was decreased to perhaps only about 9,000 by the end of the year. The High Commissioner told the second session of the Executive Committee that the Hungarian problem had lost its emergency character and was by then in many ways similar to his regular yearly programs.

ALGERIAN REFUGEES

The Algerian refugee problem in the border areas of Morocco and Tunisia continued to grow during 1959 until by the end of the year there were estimated to be approximately 150,000 Algerians in Tunisia and approximately 100,000 in Morocco. Most of these are women, children, and old men. They are almost entirely without independent means of support. In accordance with a resolution of the 13th General Assembly, the High Commissioner has taken an active interest in emergency relief being extended these groups. During the year he assigned a permanent field representative to Tunisia and another to Morocco to keep him informed and to assist in the coordination of activities between the authorities and the organiza-

tions concerned. The High Commissioner himself made two investigating trips to the area during 1959. The United States, through 1959, contributed \$575,000 in cash to the High Commissioner exclusively earmarked for Algerian refugee programs. In addition the United States has donated several million dollars' worth of Public Law 480 commodities, mainly wheat and dried milk.

CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

The 12th General Assembly recognized the problem of approximately one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong to be of international concern and authorized the High Commissioner to lend his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions for assistance to them. During 1958 the High Commissioner drew the attention of member governments of the United Nations to the problem both in a statement to the 13th General Assembly and also in a letter submitting a list of supplies needed and a list of projects that could usefully be financed from international sources. During 1959 the United States contributed \$800,000 to the High Commissioner for this group as part of its World Refugee Year effort. This sum was in addition to \$4.4 million in surplus agricultural commodities provided for these refugees under Public Law 480.

World Refugee Year

A 13th General Assembly resolution urged member states to cooperate in promoting World Refugee Year, which was to extend for one year from June 1959. The resolution called upon the international community to focus interest on refugee problems, to make greater public and private contributions toward the solution of refugee problems, and to make available additional opportunities for permanent solutions through resettlement, integration, or repatriation in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves. The Office of the High Commissioner has cooperated closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for World Refugee Year and has assigned to him a senior staff member with two assistants. The High Commissioner has addressed letters to member governments, drawing their attention to the pertinent resolution, and he has received a number of special World Refugee Year contributions. It appeared certain that all his programs have benefited from the impetus thus afforded. By the end of 1959 the United States had pledged \$3,500,000 as its special World Refugee Year contribution, over and above amounts earmarked for its regular refugee allocations.

(See also Part I, pages 59 to 63, on Palestine refugees.)

U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency

Pursuant to the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1957, the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency continued in 1959 to wind up its affairs in an orderly manner and to close its books as of December 31, 1959.

Ringling down the curtain on a fixed date for a large undertaking such as this was bound to find a number of loose ends that could not be cut off cleanly at that time. Provision was made, however, for the proper completion of such unfinished business as might remain after December 31, 1959.

The General Assembly passed a resolution in December 1959 expressing its thanks "to the former Agents General of the Agency, the Administrator of the Agency's residual affairs and the members, both past and present, of the staff of the Agency for the devoted and efficient service which they have rendered during the years of the Agency's existence."

The resolution also expressed the conviction "that the work of the Agency has made an important and enduring contribution to the development of the Korean economy and to the well-being of the Korean people." This Agency, organized in December 1950, helped with the rebuilding of Korea after the devastation from the conflict there.

U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization assists its 81 members in programs to improve educational facilities, to stimulate scientific research, to promote greater mutual understanding of cultural values, to encourage the exchange of ideas and the flow of information, and to bring about international cooperation among its member states.

During the year UNESCO continued to implement the three long-term Major Projects that were initiated at its General Conference at New Delhi in 1956: (1) the extension of primary education in Latin America, a 10-year program designed to expand facilities and increase the number of teachers; (2) the promotion of scientific research on arid lands, a 6-year project which concentrates on aridity problems in the belt stretching from North Africa across the Middle East to South Asia; and (3) the fostering of mutual appreciation of cultural values between Asia and the West, a series of activities over a 10-year period to develop greater understanding between the countries of the Orient and the Occident.

Educational Activities

In the sphere of education, existing programs were strengthened through the use of subventions and contracts with international organizations, through assistance to facilitate the holding of expert meetings and international seminars, through clearinghouse and advisory services, and through the provision of fellowships.

UNESCO's Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America went forward satisfactorily. UNESCO cooperates with the Organization of American States in this Major Project and in the Inter-American Regional Education Center in Venezuela. Provision has been made for coordination with the educational activities in Latin America of the International Cooperation Administration.

Responding to resolutions adopted at the 1958 General Conference, UNESCO also initiated studies of educational needs in Asia, Africa, and in the Arab states. The Asian study was completed in midyear, and a meeting on the subject was held in December to consider the advisability of implementing a major project at a future date on the extension of primary education in that region. Early in 1960 other meetings will be convened to examine the recommendations of the studies on Africa and the Arab states.

In the field of adult education for community development, UNESCO continued to support the work of the centers at Patzcuaro, Mexico for Latin America and at Sirs-el-Layyan, U.A.R. for the Arab countries. At these institutions both regular courses consisting of 18 months' training and short, intensive sessions of approximately 3 months for specialists were given. Courses included training in rural economy, health, home economics, literacy, and the use of audiovisual aids.

The UNESCO Institute for Youth at Gauting, Germany, carried out a series of conferences to analyze problems confronting today's youth. During the year an American specialist on youth affairs was appointed to a 3-year term on the Board of Governors of the Institute. At the UNESCO Institute for Education in Hamburg, Germany, extensive research in problems of learning was conducted. An expert meeting on "The Educating of Parents" was among the several activities held at this Institute.

The list of conferences under UNESCO auspices which distinguished American educators attended was considerable and included the Consultative Committee on Adult Education at Paris and the meeting of experts on technical and vocational education held at Brussels. In the Western Hemisphere American specialists participated in a national seminar in Mexico City on audiovisual methods in Latin American education and in an exploratory meeting at Rio de Janeiro

to plan a study of social and economic factors bearing on the Latin American Major Project. Prominent educators from the United States also attended the 22d Annual Conference on Public Education, jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education (IBE), at Geneva in July.

UNESCO's "Associated Schools Projects in Education for International Understanding," which studies effective techniques for achieving international understanding, has expanded to include 180 schools in 40 countries. A booklet for teachers, prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat in English, French, and Spanish editions, was entitled *Education for International Understanding: Examples and Suggestions for Classroom Use*.

Scientific Activities

UNESCO continued to support international cooperation in the field of science by subventions to major nongovernmental organizations such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the Council for International Organizations of the Medical Sciences (CIOMS), the Union of International Engineering Associations (UATI), and the International Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS). It also contributed funds to make possible the publication of data gathered during the course of the International Geophysical Year.

UNESCO placed emphasis on the teaching of science, particularly in newly emerging countries. Methods for employing inexpensive and readily available materials were developed for regions where scientific equipment was largely unobtainable. Activities were carried out designed to facilitate international cooperation by means of conferences, symposia, seminars, and missions of specialists. Work was undertaken in the field of scientific documentation, and research was furthered in fields of study related to arid zones, the humid tropics, marine sciences, cell biology, and information processing.

Progress on arid lands studies was made under the auspices of UNESCO's Major Project on this subject. The International Advisory Committee on Arid Zones Research, which is designed to serve as the coordinating group for the Major Project met at Madrid in September. A special discussion on "Cartographic Problems in Arid Zones" was held in conjunction with this meeting. A map of humid tropical regions was prepared for UNESCO during 1959 by an American scientist with the cooperation of the International Geographical Union. Through this map, which was presented to the 2d session of the International Advisory Committee on Humid Tropics Research of UNESCO when it met at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in October, the

boundaries between subhumid and humid regions and subarid and arid areas of the world have been established in fairly definitive fashion for the first time.

In the field of oceanography UNESCO cosponsored the World Oceanographic Congress at New York in September. After the Congress the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences met and explored the possibility of launching an oceanographic vessel under UNESCO auspices. The Committee also initiated preparations for an intergovernmental conference on oceanography to be held in Denmark in 1960.

In June UNESCO organized a large-scale conference on Information Processing. A delegation of 400 American scientists participated in this meeting, which had a total attendance of approximately 2,000 specialists. During the course of the year the UNESCO Secretariat also outlined possible programs that the Organization might undertake in cooperation with the United Nations in research on outer space. In the field of nuclear research UNESCO, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, sponsored a symposium on the Immediate and Low Level Effects of Ionizing Radiation to be held at Venice in June.

The Regional Science Cooperation Offices of UNESCO arranged numerous activities during the period. A Training Course on Cosmic Radiation at Bariloche, Argentina, was held in January under the auspices of the Montevideo Office for participants from Latin American countries. The UNESCO New Delhi Office published several important papers related to *Semi-Conductors and Micro-wave Techniques* and a *Survey of Scientific Institutions and Scientists of Pakistan*. The UNESCO Cairo Office sponsored a regional symposium on Insect Resistance to Insecticides held in the United Arab Republic in May in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.

During the year UNESCO social science activities consisted chiefly of (1) expanding international cooperation between social scientists, (2) extending social science teaching and research, (3) applying social science techniques to selected social problems, and (4) collecting and analyzing statistics in other fields of UNESCO activities.

The Fourth General Assembly of the International Social Science Council held at Paris in March was accompanied by a roundtable discussion on the social implications of technological progress. Studies were also made of the accessibility of education to women in Africa and on the status of the social sciences in Latin America. Through UNESCO assistance the Latin American Social Science Re-

search Center at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, Chile, have made rapid advances.

The Research Center on Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia, which is partially supported by UNESCO, conducted research on problems arising in both urban and rural areas of India, Pakistan, and the Philippines where industrialization is increasing significantly.

Other countries, upon request, were granted funds and specialists to assist in various projects such as studies in experimental psychology, improvement of the standard of vocational guidance tests, translation of social science publications into Spanish, and compilation of a dictionary of general social science terminology. Advice was also given on the development of social science centers and departments of sociology.

The Social Science Clearing House of UNESCO provided valuable aid for improving documentation. Selected and annotated bibliographical lists were furnished to the United Nations, to individual research workers, and to institutions conducting surveys of various kinds in the social sciences.

A number of new publications appeared in the series on Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences. In the literature on international bibliographies, volumes were issued on sociology, political science, economics, and social and cultural anthropology. In addition, several annotated bibliographies of national law were printed. UNESCO continued to publish the English and French editions of the quarterly *International Social Science Journal*.

In the field of statistics data was assembled on school enrollment and libraries, covering 117 countries and territories. A 9-month training course on educational statistics for scholars from 16 Latin American countries was held with UNESCO support. A survey was also initiated on the teaching of the social sciences in Africa.

Cultural Activities

The development of the Major Project for the promotion of Mutual Appreciation of Asian and Western Cultural Values assumed greater importance during 1959. The 3d meeting of the Advisory Committee for this Major Project was held at Paris in May; an American was among the 12 representatives present at this session. Thirty-nine countries including the United States have established special national committees for the Major Project. Under the auspices of UNESCO a number of international conferences on the theme of the Major Project were held; among these, most notable were the Third East-West Philosophers Conference in Hawaii and the Washington,

D.C., meeting of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. A document on *Traditional Values in American Life* was also published by the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. This was part of a bilateral program of discussions to be held in India and in the United States on traditional values in both countries.

The Universal Copyright Convention, negotiated under UNESCO leadership, was signed by several countries during 1959 and now has a total of 33 adherents, including the United States. The 4th session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee met at Munich in October to discuss several important problems concerning the application, operation, and revision of the Convention; the protection of the rights of performers, recorders, and broadcasters; the international protection of works of applied art, designs, and models; the elimination of double taxation on copyright royalties; the copyright status of cinematographic works; and the rights of translators.

In June Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge signed the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (Florence Agreement) on behalf of the United States at U.N. Headquarters in New York. The agreement, to which 31 countries are already parties, was transmitted to the Senate in August for its advice and consent.

During 1959, 10 additional states became parties to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, thus bringing the total number of adherents to the Convention and the Protocol to 30 and 28, respectively.

UNESCO continued projects to assist member states in the preservation of their cultural heritage and in the development of museums and exhibits. During 1959, 6 countries joined the UNESCO-fostered International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome of which 15 countries are now members of this Center.

In response to requests from the Governments of the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, UNESCO agreed to launch an international appeal to preserve cultural property threatened with inundation by the construction of a high dam on the Nile at Aswan. Funds were made available by the Organization to initiate activity which is subsequently to be carried on by the member states with UNESCO acting as a coordinator for the project.

Through the participation program (aid to member states) and technical assistance, UNESCO continued efforts to assist in developing libraries. American citizens participated in a UNESCO regional seminar on library development at Beirut, Lebanon, in December

and in a project to assess the first 5 years of the Medellín Public Library pilot project in Colombia. To assist in efforts to eradicate illiteracy, UNESCO supported the activities of the Regional Advisory Center for the Production of Reading Materials for New Literates in Karachi, Pakistan.

Two international nongovernmental organizations which have entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO held meetings in the United States in 1959. The International Association of Art Critics convened its 11th General Assembly at New York in May, and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies met for its 5th General Assembly at Ann Arbor, Mich., in September.

In the field of mass communication UNESCO assisted in the establishment of the International Council for Film and Television, which has in its membership 28 international associations in the film and television field. UNESCO was also instrumental in the creation of the Regional Center for Training in Journalism in Quito, Ecuador. Considerable work was carried out related to problems of providing technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the mass media sphere.

UNESCO published a study prepared by an American on the use of radio in promoting the free flow of information entitled "Broadcasting Without Barriers" and completed work on a publication entitled *Professional Associations in the Mass Media*. The two major periodicals of the Organization, the *Courier* and the *Chronicle* continued to be in high demand. The latter publication had considerable success in acquainting member states with aspects of UNESCO's work by a combination of interesting articles and excellent photography.

UNESCO took steps to expand aspects of its program on the exchange of persons during 1959 and published revised versions of the comprehensive works on opportunities for *Study Abroad* and *Vacations Abroad*.

In support of UNESCO programs, the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO held its 7th National Conference at Denver in September to discuss "The Cultures of the Americas: Achievements in Education, Science and the Arts." Over 1,000 delegates from 18 countries attended this important gathering. Among the highlights of the Conference were a unique performance by six outstanding composers of the Western Hemisphere conducting their own musical works; a statement by the Nobel Prize-winning author, William Faulkner; and a captivating display of folk dancing by the Carmen Cuevas Dancers of Chile. Special attention was given UNESCO's Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin

America. Numerous significant recommendations designed to further cooperation among the peoples of the Americas emanated from this Conference.

Under the U.N. Expanded Technical Assistance Program and UNESCO's own program, UNESCO had 255 experts on mission assignments in more than 55 countries by the end of 1959. From Afghanistan, where there was a UNESCO project in teaching mechanical technology, to Viet-Nam, where there were rural community development campaigns, UNESCO experts could be found. Other examples include maintaining precision instruments in Burma, training teachers in Ethiopia, teaching engineering in India, and applying geophysics to the problems of arid lands in Pakistan. Five large-scale projects under the U.N. Special Fund relating to technological and engineering institutions will receive a total of \$5,965,400. These projects have been approved for operation by UNESCO. Under the Special Fund UNESCO is already operating a program of aid of \$1,500,000 for the Middle East Technical University at Ankara, Turkey.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

In November 1959 the General Assembly at its 14th session adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which had been under consideration in the United Nations for several years. Like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child is a statement of objectives. It calls upon parents, men and women as individuals, voluntary organizations, local authorities, and national governments to recognize and strive for the observance of the rights of children through legislation and other measures, in accordance with principles set forth in the body of the Declaration. Emphasis throughout these principles is on the best interests of the child, on his right to develop in conditions of freedom and dignity, and to grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, in an atmosphere of affection and moral and material security. The principles recognize also the child's right to education; to protection against neglect, cruelty, and exploitation through employment or otherwise; and to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services. The Declaration concludes with the statement that the child "shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance and friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood and in full consciousness that his energy and talents shall be devoted to his fellowmen."

In his statement expressing United States support for the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Charles W. Anderson, U.S. Representative to the 14th General Assembly, said in part:

... there can be no question as to the contribution such a declaration as the Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child can make. First, by adopting it, we can reaffirm the fundamental conviction of all of us that mankind owes the child the best it can give. Second, having seen the moral impact on the world which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has had, we can reasonably hope that the draft declaration can reinforce some of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. And finally, in time to come, like the Universal Declaration, the Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child will serve as a model for national legislation and as a guide for action to be taken on a national and local level with respect to the well-being of children.

Another action of great significance was the proposal for a U.N. Declaration on Freedom of Information initiated by the United States at the 27th session of the Economic and Social Council in Mexico City, with cosponsorship by Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico. In his introduction of the proposal, the U.S. Representative on the Council, Christopher H. Phillips, said:

... just as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has given voice to the scope and meaning of human dignity, so we would hope that this further declaration would voice more fully the right of men to seek the truth for themselves. Such a declaration would not have to await the long process of ratification; it could be adopted within the framework of the United Nations Charter and it could become an immediate tool for the defense of freedom of information.

The Economic and Social Council decided to continue discussion of this proposal at its 28th session in July. At that time it accepted a revised text and requested governments to provide comments on this text in time for consideration at the 29th session of the Council in April 1960. The resolution embodying this action was adopted by a vote of 13 to 3, with 2 abstentions. The negative votes were cast by the Council's three Communist members—the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, and Poland. Afghanistan and the Sudan abstained.

Human Rights Commission

The Human Rights Commission held its 15th session at New York from March 16 to April 10. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord represented the United States. The Commission gave detailed consideration to the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child, revising a text prepared several years before in the Social Commission. As noted above, the 14th General Assembly considered the Declaration later in the year and adopted it.

The Commission also considered observations from member governments on a draft declaration on asylum originally submitted by France in 1957. It considered various proposals for changes in the text and agreed on a revised draft for further circulation to members, to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and to interested non-

governmental organizations. The Commission decided to consider the proposed declaration on asylum again in 1960 on the basis of comments received.

The Commission continued consideration of the periodic report on human rights covering the years 1954-56. Forty-one governments including the United States had supplied reports to the United Nations, and further information had been supplied by the various Specialized Agencies. Topical summaries prepared by the Secretariat showed progress in a number of fields. The Commission discussed ways of simplifying and improving future reports and adopted a resolution calling these methods to the attention of member governments.

At its 14th session in 1958 the Commission had decided to review procedures for handling the many communications on human rights received by the United Nations from individuals and organizations. It had appointed a committee composed of the representatives of Argentina, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, the Philippines, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. to make recommendations to its 15th session. Under a resolution approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1947, the Commission had recognized that it had no power to take any action with regard to any complaints concerning human rights. The resolution also provided for an acknowledgment of each communication by the Secretary-General and a listing of subject matter for the information of the Commission. While the new committee was unable to recommend any extensive improvement in the established procedure, it suggested that the tabulation of the subject matter be made on a topical basis in accordance with the topics and the articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The committee also recommended that communications from individuals who asked the United Nations for advice or assistance on various personal problems should be left to the Secretariat to handle within the limits of the resources available to it. The Secretariat would refer such applicants to existing international and national authorities. As a further means of preventing misunderstanding, the committee suggested that in acknowledging communications, the Secretary-General should inform each writer that the Commission had no power to take action and recommended that the Commission discontinue its practice of formally taking note of the lists. The Commission approved these changes and recommended a resolution, later adopted by the Council, revising and consolidating the procedure for handling human rights communications. This procedure applies also to the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and, as pertinent, to the Commission on the Status of Women.

Freedom of Information

In addition to the proposal for a U.N. Declaration on Freedom of Information noted above, progress in this field was advanced by action in the Human Rights Commission. The most far reaching of the proposals adopted by the Commission was a plan to bring up to date the survey made in 1954 of information and censorship practices throughout the United Nations. The United States initiated this proposal, urging the need for a clear understanding of the situation, particularly of the news sources to which peoples have access and the extent to which they receive news about the work of the United Nations.

The U.S. proposal included also a plan for annual progress reports and regular consideration of freedom of information at each session of the Commission. A resolution authorizing these projects was forwarded to the Economic and Social Council on a priority basis, and the Council approved it at its 27th session in April. The Council requested that the report on developments on freedom of information since 1954 be ready for consideration in 1961 and asked member states, Specialized Agencies, particularly UNESCO, nongovernmental organizations in consultative status, and the professional organizations concerned to cooperate in assembling information. The Secretary-General later appointed Dr. Hilding Eck of Sweden as the special rapporteur on this topic.

Another section of the resolution calling for these reports requested UNESCO to undertake a survey of problems in providing technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the field of information, including expert advice, fellowship awards, seminars, and the provision of equipment and other facilities. In a separate resolution the Commission urged continued efforts to reduce the cost of international press cables, pointing out that lower rates can encourage the free flow of information and development of international understanding.

Discrimination and Minorities

The Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities held its 11th session at New York from January 5 to 23. Members of the Subcommittee serve as experts in their individual capacities. Judge Philip Halpern of Buffalo continued as the U.S. expert in this session, with Judge Theodore O. Spaulding of Philadelphia as alternate.

With regard to discrimination in education, the Subcommittee noted the decision of the UNESCO General Conference in November 1958 to prepare a draft recommendation and a draft convention on discrimination in education for consideration at the next General Con-

ference of UNESCO in 1960 and asked to be given opportunity to comment on the proposed texts before their adoption. It also noted the adoption by ILO in June 1958 of a convention and a recommendation on discrimination in occupation and employment.

The Subcommission continued discussion of the draft report in the matter of religious rights and practices. The special rapporteur for this study, Arcot Krishnaswami of India, had prepared additional material including a series of overall principles or rules summarizing his recommendations. Subcommission members went over these in detail and made suggestions on the content and wording. Plans were made to complete the report within the year.

The Subcommission considered a progress report on discrimination in the matter of political rights by the special rapporteur for this study, Hermán Santa Cruz of Chile. He expressed disappointment with the material he had received, pointing out that more than 30 states members of the United Nations had failed to respond to the Secretary-General's request for information and that little had been supplied by nongovernmental organizations. The Subcommission adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the rapporteur's work and urging submission of additional information, with a view to completing the report in 1961.

The Subcommission also considered a preliminary report on its study of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, prepared by José D. Ingles of the Philippines. The Subcommission agreed on the nature of the concepts involved and asked Mr. Ingles to continue preparatory work, particularly to draw up a list of topics that might serve as an outline or framework for the study.

At the suggestion of its chairman, who pointed out that the item had remained inactive on its agenda for some time, the Subcommission discussed "measures that might be taken for the cessation of any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence. . . ." After an exchange of views in which Judge Halpern and others pointed out the danger of censorship and limitations on free speech in specific measures of this nature, the Subcommission decided to take no action on the item at this session.

Since the terms of office of all members of the Subcommission were due to come to an end at the close of the year, the Subcommission gave particular attention to its future work but decided to leave the question of undertaking any new studies to the next session. The Human Rights Commission later considered the question on whether the Subcommission should be continued and decided it would be desir-

able to elect new members for a term of 3 years. The Human Rights Commission also recommended that, in view of the large number of new members admitted to the United Nations, the membership of the Subcommission be increased from 12 to 14. It then elected 12 experts who had been nominated by governments to serve on the Subcommission as follows: Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (United Arab Republic), Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon), Andrei Andronovich Fomin (U.S.S.R.), Philip Halpern (United States), C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom), José D. Ingles (Philippines), Pierre Jivigny (France), Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland), Arcot Krishnaswami (India), Franz Matsch (Austria), Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland), and Hermán Santa Cruz (Chile). The Subcommission asked the Council, if it approved the increase in membership, to elect two additional members. The Council agreed and at its resumed 28th session in December elected Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat (Uruguay) and Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan) as members of the Subcommission for a 3-year term.

The second United Nations Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination convened in June. Eighty-four organizations in consultative status were represented. The Conference studied suggestions prepared in advance by special planning committees. It adopted recommendations designed to improve the work of nongovernmental organizations and some proposals for work in the U.N. bodies. The Subcommission adopted a resolution welcoming the success of the conference and the high quality of its work, expressing the hope that the nongovernmental organizations would continue their fruitful collaboration and stating its view that such periodic conferences represent an important contribution to the eradication of prejudice and discrimination.

Draft Covenants on Human Rights

During its 14th session the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee continued consideration of the draft covenants on human rights. The Committee revised and adopted texts for three articles in the draft covenant on civil and political rights, dealing with freedom of movement and residence, freedom from arbitrary expulsion, and the right to fair trial. By the close of the 14th General Assembly, the Committee had completed the preambles of both draft covenants, all the substantive articles of the draft covenant on social, economic, and cultural rights, and 14 of the 26 substantive articles of the draft covenant on civil and political rights.

It decided to continue consideration of the draft covenants at the 15th session of the General Assembly in 1960.

Advisory Services

Three regional seminars were held in 1959 under the program of advisory services in the field of human rights, two in Ceylon and Buenos Aires on judicial and other remedies against the illegal abuse of administrative authority and the third at Bogotá, Colombia, on the participation of women in public life. Discussion in these seminars was based on advance documentation prepared by the Secretary-General and special reports prepared by each participant on the situation in his country. The findings of each seminar were embodied in a report designed for use in further meetings on the subject. The exchange of experience through the seminars was recognized as a stimulus to progress at the national and local level.

The United States, along with all other countries in the Western Hemisphere, was invited to send participants to the regional seminars at Bogotá and Buenos Aires. The U.S. participant in the seminar on the participation of women in public life, which was held at Bogotá in May, was Bertha Adkins, Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Ester Fano participated from Puerto Rico. In the seminar on judicial and other remedies against the illegal abuse of administrative authority, held at Buenos Aires in September, the U.S. participant was Malcolm Wilkey, Assistant Attorney General of the United States assisted by Edith L. Bornn of the Virgin Islands.

At its 15th session in April the Human Rights Commission expressed satisfaction with the seminar program for 1959 and the Secretary-General's plans to hold three more seminars in 1960. The Economic and Social Council later adopted a resolution approving the proposed program for 1960.

Status of Women

The 13th session of the Commission on the Status of Women met at New York from March 9 to 27, 1959. Lorena B. Hahn represented the United States. The Commission gave major attention at this session to economic matters. In line with its usual practice the Commission also considered progress in relation to political rights of women, educational opportunities, private law, nationality, and related matters.

The Commission had before it a series of reports on the access of women to the architectural, engineering, and legal professions. These

reports marked the first step in a study of opportunities for women in all major professional and technical fields. In response to a questionnaire, information had been received from approximately 40 member states in all areas of the world including Africa, and from several non-governmental organizations with specialized knowledge of the field. The reports showed that, while women in most countries play a relatively minor role in these professions, this is due not to legal discriminations against them but rather to social attitudes and practical difficulties, such as lack of adequate vocational guidance for girl students.

Commission members expressed interest in continuing this study. The United States cosponsored a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting a further report on opportunities for women as technicians in science, engineering, and related fields, to be presented to the Commission in 1961.

Under this item the Commission also considered whether the age of retirement and right to pension should be the same for men and women. At its 1958 session the Commission had divided sharply on this question. The Economic and Social Council had taken no action on the Commission's recommendation for identical treatment, but instead requested the Commission to give the matter further consideration. However, opinion in the Commission was again divided, with a somewhat larger majority favoring identical retirement provisions for both sexes and the minority, including the United States, believing that a lower age for women was justified. The U.S. Representative emphasized the essential difference between compulsory retirement systems and voluntary systems under which the worker decides for himself when he will leave full employment, pointing out that although women workers in the United States may receive adjusted pension benefits at a somewhat earlier age than men, only a small proportion of women actually retire at an earlier age.

On the matter of equal pay the Commission considered a draft pamphlet which had been revised after discussion in the previous session. The Commission agreed that this would be an important contribution to information available on equal pay and recommended unanimously that it be completed and published by the United Nations as a sales document. The Economic and Social Council later approved this recommendation. The Commission also discussed progress in equal pay as reported by the International Labor Organization. It was pointed out that, whereas some countries favored legislative action, in others, wages and salaries were largely determined through collective bargaining agreements between employers and employees. Members emphasized the need for accurate job analysis and an evaluation of

the relative content of "women's jobs" as compared to equivalent occupations in other fields.

Among the new studies considered in this session was a report on tax legislation applicable to women prepared on the basis of information from member governments and interested nongovernmental organizations. Questions were raised during the discussion on income tax procedures, as to the advantage of separate returns for husband and wife or the aggregation of incomes in a family unit. Reference was also made to the special allowances for married women in some countries to aid in provision of domestic help and child care. The Commission decided to consider the report again at its next session.

Members of the Commission expressed disappointment that there were still a few countries in which women are not permitted to vote. It was felt that the stage had been reached when the Commission should consider the new citizenship responsibilities women were undertaking and how they could serve their communities and their nation most effectively. It was emphasized that participation in public life was not opposed to the responsibility of a woman for the well-being of her home and family, but was rather an extension of that responsibility to the larger family of the state. The announcement that a regional seminar for Africa would be held in Ethiopia in 1960 on the participation of women in public life was welcomed by the Commission. The United States stressed the usefulness of regional seminars in helping women fulfill the obligations of citizenship and suggested that the report on the seminar to be held at Bogotá in May 1959 for countries in the Western Hemisphere be made available for discussion in the Commission next year. A resolution to this effect, cosponsored by the United States, France, and Israel, was adopted unanimously. A second resolution calling for the exchange of persons as a means of improving the status of women also received unanimous support.

The Commission decided that a study presented by UNESCO on the access of women to the teaching profession was inadequate as a basis for recommendations and expressed a desire for additional information. UNESCO agreed to provide a further report. Attention was called to the high educational standards for both teachers and pupils in the United States. Pointing out that the rapid growth of population had led to a shortage of teachers, the U.S. Representative described programs to expand the supply of qualified teachers by such measures as encouraging mature women with college degrees to become teachers when their children no longer need full-time oversight at home. The Commission was united in emphasizing the importance of full educational opportunities for every girl and the need for community support in encouraging girls to complete their education.

The Commission renewed its consideration of protection for women with regard to the age of marriage, free consent, and registration of marriages. In its 1958 session the majority of the Commission had favored the preparation of a draft convention on this subject, but the Economic and Social Council, in its 26th session, had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft recommendation only.

The majority of the Commission, however, felt strongly that a draft convention should be prepared at this time, and a resolution was adopted requesting reconsideration of this issue by the Economic and Social Council. The United States abstained on this resolution on the ground that the wide variation in local and religious customs regarding marriage made a recommendation the more suitable instrument than a convention. The Council later requested the Secretary-General to prepare both a draft reconsideration and a draft convention for the consideration of the Commission in 1960.

Throughout the session the Commission had the active cooperation of representatives of the Specialized Agencies, who contributed valuable background information and clarified many of the questions under discussion. As in previous sessions, the Commission benefited by the participation of some 30 nongovernmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. These organizations represented a large proportion of women affiliated with international organizations.

At the close of the session the Representative of Argentina announced an invitation from her Government for the Commission to hold its 1960 meeting at Buenos Aires. Members expressed their appreciation and desire to accept this invitation, and arrangements were later confirmed, with Economic and Social Council approval, for the Commission to meet at Buenos Aires for its next session.

GENERAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION OF U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

In coordinating the economic, social, and human rights programs and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the Economic and Social Council accomplished important work in 1959.

As in the past, the Council carefully considered the annual report of the Secretary-General entitled *Observations of the Work Program of the Council* with a view to achieving greater concentration of activities in the fields for which the Council is responsible. The

Secretary-General pointed out that the merger between the Technical Assistance Administration and the U.N. Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs was designed to gear more effectively the research and information activities of the Secretariat to the needs of technical assistance operations and to render the research and information services more effective by relating them closely to operational experience. The Council expressed its agreement on the understanding that the merger would not alter existing arrangements which provide that technical assistance activities are to be undertaken only in response to requests from governments and under the terms of reference and rules set forth by the Technical Assistance Committee and the Council so as to preserve the identity of these programs.

The United States has been a supporter of the Secretary-General's plan to use, in appropriate cases, the services of public and private research institutions for the purpose of carrying forward certain economic studies and surveys. The Council agreed with the Secretary-General that the United Nations should discontinue its series of country studies on the taxation of private foreign investment by capital exporting and capital importing countries, since this work had been taken over by Harvard University. In a further effort to assure the more effective use of the resources of the Secretariat in the preparation of documentation, the Council requested its subsidiary bodies to utilize existing studies and publications where possible and to accept the Secretary-General's time schedule for the completion of studies provided they can be completed in the most economical way within a reasonable period of time.

The Council's Coordination Committee unanimously approved a resolution introduced by the United States (together with Afghanistan, Costa Rica, France, and New Zealand) which pertained to the "Evaluation of Techniques of Long-Term Economic Projections." This resolution reaffirmed the importance of sound and substantial progress in the economic development of less developed countries and recognized the need for adequate economic statistics and appropriate economic studies as aids in the consideration of investment and development policies. The Secretary-General was requested to undertake, in consultation with the appropriate Specialized Agencies and other competent organizations, an evaluation of the techniques of long-term economic projections that have been developed, including those currently used in the United Nations, of their applicability to countries in different stages of development, and of the possibilities and limitations of these techniques. An initial report giving a summary account of such projections made to date and the problems encountered in their preparations is to be submitted to the 30th session of the Eco-

conomic and Social Council and will be followed by other progress reports as appropriate. It is anticipated that this examination of the techniques of long-term economic projections will help place the work of the United Nations in promoting the economic development of the less developed countries on a sound and firm basis.

The Coordination Committee discussed in detail the report of the Secretary-General's Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and the reports of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Committee noted that the ACC itself was reviewing its machinery and procedures and expressed the hope that a further more detailed report would be submitted to the Council at its 30th session. The Council endorsed the view expressed in the ACC report that there is a need for intensification in scientific and administrative cooperation among the organizations concerned with atomic radiation. The ACC was requested to give further attention to multilateral and other measures directed to coordinated and concerted action in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Council also adopted a resolution welcoming the initiative of the Director General and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to center attention on the continuing problem of hunger and malnutrition by developing the "Freedom From Hunger Campaign."

One of the most important undertakings of the Council in the coordination problem has been the "Program Appraisals for the Period 1959-1964." When the Council in 1957 decided to initiate the "Appraisals," it asked the Secretary-General to prepare an appraisal of the economic, social, and related activities of the United Nations and invited five of the Specialized Agencies to undertake similar appraisals (International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO, and World Meteorological Organization). Considering the potential impact of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on developments in industry and agriculture, health and related fields, the Council in 1959 obtained agreement from IAEA also to participate in the "Appraisals" program.

The first of the separate Appraisals was undertaken by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Council at its summer session in 1959 under the title "Report of the Secretary-General on the Scope, Trend, and Costs of the Programs of the United Nations." This report offered a comprehensive picture of the currently operating and developing economic, social, human rights, and related programs of the United Nations projected to the year 1964. It thus permitted the Economic and Social Council to review important sectors of U.N.

activities in perspective and helped lay the foundations for a further concentration of efforts and activities on problems of major importance. The report of the Secretary-General was discussed in detail by the Coordination Committee and was generally commended by the members of the Council. The Secretary-General was authorized, after making such changes as he deemed advisable in the light of comments made during the summer session of the Council, to submit the revised report to the Committee of Five. This Committee had been set up in 1958 to prepare a consolidated report based on all the separate appraisals. The Committee is composed of George F. Davidson (Canada), Chairman; Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico); Mohammed Mir Khan (Pakistan); Walter M. Kotschnig (U.S.); and Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia). It is expected that this consolidated report will be completed for Council consideration at its summer session in 1960.

While endorsing the Secretary-General's appraisal, the Council made it clear that it was concerned with general trends as reflected in the report rather than with specific programs which called for separate approval.

The year 1960 should be a banner year for the Council in the accomplishment of its coordination functions under the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee of Five has so far held three meetings in preparation of the consolidated report. The Committee appointed the U.S. member of the Committee as Rapporteur and requested him to prepare the first draft of the consolidated report. It is anticipated that this report will for the first time give governments and peoples a clear idea of what is being attempted and achieved through international action in the economic, social, and related fields within the framework of the United Nations and how these programs respond to basic economic and social needs. It is designed to bring into focus the interrelationship of the activities of the organizations participating in the Appraisals, thereby facilitating closer cooperation and, where feasible, concerted action. This is an important step in the dynamic process of developing the effectiveness of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies as instruments for assisting their members to develop economically and socially at an accelerated rate.

Dependent Territories

The term "dependent territories," as used in this report, refers (1) to trust territories and (2) to non-self-governing territories. In 1959 there were 10 trust territories, 6 in Africa and 4 in the Pacific area, with a total population of approximately 20 million. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—the Marshalls, Marianas, and Carolines—is administered by the United States as a strategic area. The functions of the United Nations with respect to trust territories are carried out through the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council, and, in the case of a strategic trust, the Security Council. Annual reports are submitted by the Administering Authorities on educational, economic, political, and social advancement, and recommendations are made to the Administering Authorities on these matters by the appropriate U.N. organs. The termination of a trusteeship can come about with the consent of the General Assembly or, in the case of a strategic trust, the Security Council.

In the second category there are 48 non-self-governing territories having a total population of approximately 80 million. Under the provisions of article 73(e) of the U.N. Charter, members of the United Nations that administer such territories transmit information relating to the economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible. The territories on which the United States transmitted information for 1959 are American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The United Nations, in dealing with non-self-governing territories, studies economic, educational, and social conditions in the territories and may, as a matter of practice, make general recommendations. Such recommendations are not, however, directed at any specific territory.

The movement noted in previous years toward the attainment of independence or self-government, which are the goals of the trusteeship system, was accelerated in 1959. The 14th General Assembly approved the independence in 1960 of Cameroun and Togo, both under French administration, and Somaliland under Italian administration. Progress was also made toward full independence or self-government within the next few years by the Cameroons under British administra-

tion and Western Samoa under New Zealand administration. Steps toward these goals were also taken in other trust territories: Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands. The steady acceleration toward self-government or independence was a feature of the 1959 scene in the non-self-governing territories as well as the trust territories. Alaska and Hawaii became the 49th and 50th States of the Union. All of the French overseas territories, except the New Hebrides over which France maintains a condominium with the United Kingdom, had been reorganized as autonomous states of the French Community by the beginning of 1959. By the year's end two—Senegal and Soudan, joined as the Federation of Mali—had begun talks with the French envisaging complete independence, though still within the Community. Singapore acquired self-governing status on June 1, and similar advances were registered in several other British dependencies. The Belgian Government declaration of January 13, 1959, outlined several sweeping proposals with the object of bringing about independence for the Belgian Congo within a 4-year period.¹ In implementation of this declaration, elections at the municipal and territorial level for the organization of provincial councils were held on December 20.

The 14th General Assembly continued its annual review of developments in non-self-governing territories. This review was based on the information submitted by Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States in accordance with chapter XI of the U.N. Charter. The Assembly also adopted a resolution which established a special committee to study the principles that should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit information under article 73(e) of the Charter.

United States interest in dependent territories was further demonstrated during 1959 by this country's active participation in the Caribbean Commission and South Pacific Commission. These two regional organizations, which are concerned in an advisory and consultative capacity with the economic and social development of their respective geographic areas, are outside the structure of the United Nations system. Their objectives, however, are in accordance with U.N. aims, and they cooperate with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in regional projects.

¹ Subsequently at the Brussels Round Table Conference (Jan.-Feb. 1960), it was agreed that the Congo would achieve independence by June 30, 1960.

TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The Trusteeship Council met in two regular sessions during 1959—the 23d session from January 30 to March 20 and the 24th session from June 2 to August 6. It also held its 10th special session from December 2 to 14, 1959, during which the question of the future of the Cameroons under British administration was discussed. Mason Sears again represented the United States at sessions of the Trusteeship Council.

At the beginning of the 23d session, Max Dorsinville of Haiti and Girolamo Vitelli of Italy were elected as President and Vice President, respectively. Members of the Trusteeship Council during 1959 consisted of the following: *Administering Members*—Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States; *Nonadministering Members*—Burma, China, Haiti, India, Paraguay, the U.S.S.R., and the United Arab Republic. At its 14th session on December 12, 1959, the General Assembly reelected India to membership on the Council and elected Bolivia to replace Haiti. The new membership was effective on January 1, 1960.

During its 23d session the Council considered conditions in the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and British and French Cameroons. In considering the two Cameroons, the Trusteeship Council also took into consideration the conclusions of the 1958 Visiting Mission to West Africa. This Mission was under the chairmanship of Benjamin Gerig of the United States and included members from Haiti, India, and New Zealand. At the 24th session the Council discussed conditions in Ruanda-Urundi, French Togo, Somaliland, the Pacific Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea, Western Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under U.S. administration. During the consideration of the Pacific Trust Territories, the Council also considered the conclusions of the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Pacific which went to the area from February 4 to April 25, 1959, and the separate Visiting Mission which was in Western Samoa from March 14 to May 21.

During 1959 action was taken by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly to make possible the attainment of independence or self-government by five trust territories—three in West Africa, one in East Africa, and one in the Pacific. On February 20, 1959, at its resumed 13th session, the General Assembly resolved that the Trusteeship Agreement for the French Cameroun would cease to be in force when that territory achieved independence on January 1, 1960.

On December 5 the Assembly noted statements by the Representative of Italy and the Representative of the Government of Somalia that the preparations for independence of Somalia would be completed by July 1, 1960, and that independence would be proclaimed on that date instead of on December 2, 1960, as previously anticipated. On the same day the Assembly noted that the Governments of France and of Togo had agreed that the Republic of Togo would become independent on April 27, 1960. The General Assembly also decided that plebiscites agreed upon by the resumed 13th General Assembly should be held separately in the Northern and Southern British Cameroons between September 30, 1960, and March 1961. Finally, the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of a tentative timetable submitted by New Zealand under the terms of which the inhabitants of Western Samoa would attain their independence at the end of 1961.

A detailed discussion of Trusteeship Council and General Assembly action with respect to each of the trust territories is contained in the following sections.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or Micronesia, consists of 96 distinct island units (2,141 individual islands), with a combined area of 687 square miles. They comprise three large groups: the Marianas (with the exception of Guam) in the north; the Carolines in the south; and the Marshalls in the east. The groups extend from latitude 1 degree to 20 degrees north and from longitude 130 degrees to 172 degrees east. They cover 3 million square miles of ocean and have a population of over 70,000. The islands were formerly a Japanese mandate under the League of Nations Mandates System. The U.S. Government and the Security Council concluded an agreement on July 18, 1947, making the area a strategic trust territory under U.S. administration. The Caroline and Marshall Islands and Rota in the Marianas are administered by the Department of the Interior, while the Navy administers the rest of the Marianas group.

The Special Representative for the territory during the annual examination of developments in the Pacific at the 24th session of the Trusteeship Council was, as in previous years, Delmas H. Nucker, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. Bethwel Henry, a young Micronesian graduate of the University of Hawaii, acted as a special adviser to the U.S. Delegation. As the U.N. Visiting Mission had been in the territory during February and March of 1959, much of the discussion in the 24th session of the Trusteeship Council was connected with the report of this group. The visit took place following

the disastrous typhoons which swept through parts of the territory, and members of the mission had an opportunity to observe the relief measures that the administration was taking.

The Trusteeship Council on July 26 reiterated its sympathy with the people of the areas affected by the typhoons and congratulated the administration upon its generous and effective efforts to relieve hardship and to rehabilitate the economy of the devastated areas.

The Council unanimously expressed satisfaction with the achievements made in the systematic chartering of municipalities throughout the territory and commended the Administering Authority for the establishment during 1959 of unicameral congresses in Yap Island, Ponape, and the Marshall Islands during the year under review. The charter for the Yap Congress and the municipal charter for the island group of Dublon were presented by the Visiting Mission in the course of its trip.

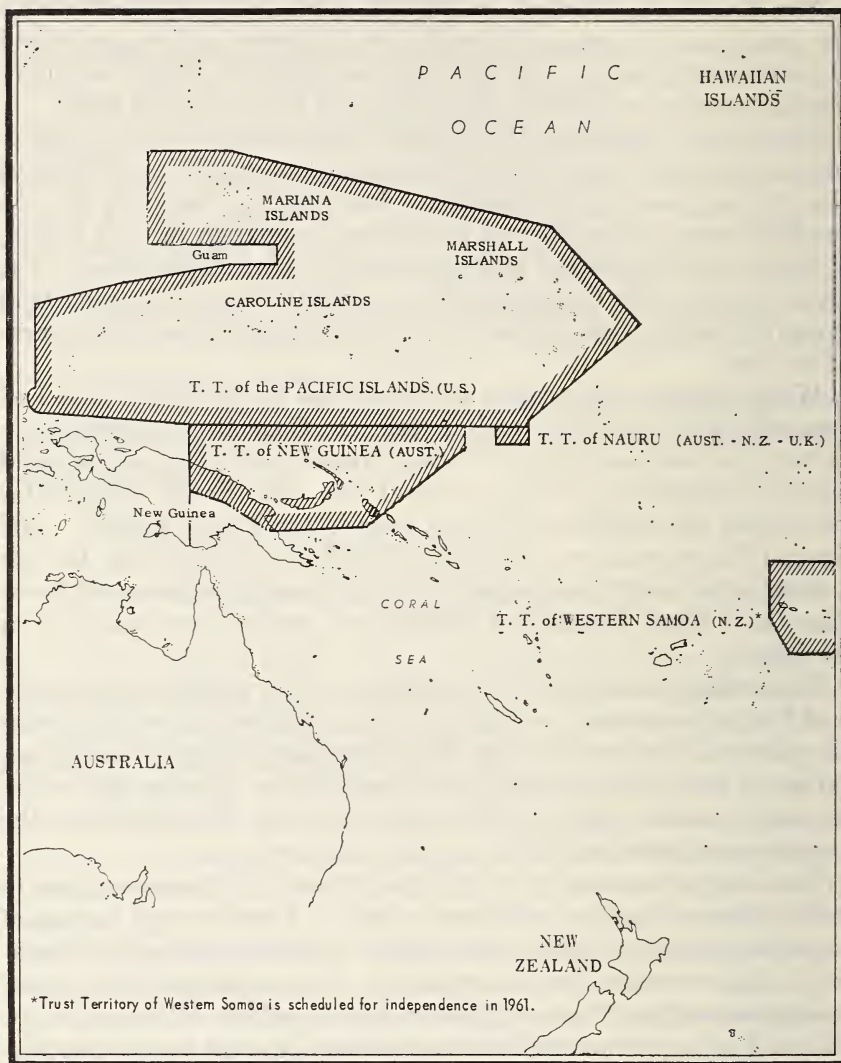
With regard to the peoples of the islands in the Pacific that had been affected by previous nuclear tests, the Council noted with satisfaction the statement of the Visiting Mission that these people could now be considered as living a normal life. The Soviet Representative raised the question of nuclear tests in the Pacific Islands. Our Special Representative, Delmas H. Nucker, stressed that the inhabitants had confidence in the U.S. Government and moreover knew that the United States had carried out nuclear tests in its own territory.

The problem of the division of administration between the Interior and Navy Departments was again raised, and the Trusteeship Council reiterated the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to keep under review the possibility of placing the entire territory under a single civilian authority and of transferring the headquarters from Guam to a site within the territory.

The Council commended the United States for the steps taken to train Micronesians for positions in the civil service and expressed confidence that it will give every assistance to Micronesians for training in higher administrative positions. It also endorsed the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that qualified Micronesians be assigned on a permanent basis to positions in areas away from district headquarters, and hoped that it would be possible in this way to build up a territory-wide Micronesian civil service.

Several observations of the Visiting Mission were adopted by the Council with regard to the economic development of the territory. The Council recommended that early consideration be given to the preparation of a general survey of the economic potentialities of the territory and gave consideration to the preparation of a long-range

UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC



economic plan for the area. The Council commended the United States for the implementation of the fisheries project and expressed the hope that, as a result, local supplies will, in the course of time, permit a reduction in the imports of canned fish. The Council also commended the Administering Authority for its efforts in diversifying agriculture in the territory. It also expressed the hope that every possibility of establishing or expanding secondary industries, as recommended by the Visiting Mission, would be fully investigated by the administration.

The Trusteeship Council commended the administration for its efforts in the field of public health and the work done by the Micronesian medical practitioners. It welcomed the statement by the Special Representative that, until such time as a sufficient number of Micronesians can fully qualify as medical doctors, American doctors will continue to supervise activities in the medical field and that the supply of medical field trip ships represents a part of the administration's long-range planning. The Council also noted with satisfaction the progress made in the field of education and welcomed the decision to grant a greater number of scholarships for 4 years of higher education overseas. It also commended the Administering Authority for its efforts in the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations in the territory.

New Guinea

Australia administers the Trust Territory of New Guinea, which includes the northeastern portion of the island of New Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon group, Buka and Bougainville. This is an area of over 93,000 square miles with an approximate population of 1,326,000 indigenous inhabitants, 11,000 Europeans, and almost 4,000 Asians and people of mixed race. The area presents formidable problems of administration. A rugged mountain range runs the length of the New Guinea mainland and dense tropical forests cover much of the lowlands. The area is inhabited by some of the most primitive peoples in the world. The island's people speak a variety of languages. The Administering Authority has not yet been able to bring certain remote areas completely under its control.

A visiting mission of the United Nations visited the area in 1959, and much of the discussion of New Guinea during the 24th session of the Trusteeship Council resulted from the report of this mission. The Council noted that the number of trained and experienced staff has not been sufficient to maintain the past rate of progress in open-

ing new areas and therein establishing an administration, as well as providing the intensive guidance and services required in the more developed areas.

The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would consider increasing the indigenous membership of the legislature and giving consideration to the wish expressed by some sections of the indigenous population to elect their representatives. The Council was gratified by the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the people for local government councils and commended the administration on the rapid expansion of these councils.

The Council expressed the hope that the district commissioners would be given more authority. They hoped further that meetings of the legislative council could be held within the trust territory to help foster a territorial consciousness.

The Council commended the Administering Authority on the improvement of indigenous agriculture by the introduction of new subsistence crops, the expansion of cash cropping, and the farmer training scheme. It welcomed the plan to establish an agricultural college in the territory.

Nauru

The Trust Territory of Nauru is under trust to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia and is administered by Australia on behalf of all three. It is a tiny isolated island lying near the equator in the central Pacific Ocean. It has a population of 4,308 with the high literacy rate of 95 percent. The economy is based on the rich phosphate deposits. Since these deposits will be exhausted in less than 40 years at the present rate of extraction, the primary problem of the territory is the future of the 2,158 indigenous members of the Nauruan community. A high standard of living has been achieved by the Nauruan people under the present conditions, but with the exhaustion of the phosphate deposits it will be extremely difficult to relocate these people in an area where their particular skills will enable them to enjoy an equally high standard of living. The Administering Authority is seeking a solution to this problem in conjunction with a special committee of the Nauru Local Government Council. The Trusteeship Council reaffirmed its previous recommendation that all of the governments concerned work toward a solution of this problem.

It also commended the Administering Authority, the administration of Nauru, the Nauru Local Government Council, and the Nauruan people on the progress achieved in the fields of public health

and education and noted in particular the low teacher-pupil ratio prevailing in the schools of Nauru. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority bear constantly in mind the need to enable Nauruans to qualify for higher posts in the administration and in the British Phosphate Commission, as well as to equip themselves adequately to earn their living should their future lie elsewhere than on Nauru.

Western Samoa

The Trust Territory of Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, consists of the two largest islands of the Samoan group and several smaller islands to the west of American Samoa, with a total population of approximately 102,860. A U.N. Visiting Mission visited Western Samoa in 1959, and a major portion of the discussion during the Trusteeship Council's 24th session was devoted to the report of this group.

The Council noted with satisfaction the appointment of a working committee by the people of Western Samoa to study the constitutional problems which must be undertaken before independence. Western Samoa is scheduled for independence by the end of 1961. It also noted the view of the Visiting Mission that the territory should make some decision before independence on the method of filling the position of Head of State currently occupied by the two *Fautua* or high chiefs of the islands.

The Trusteeship Council was pleased by the progress made in drafting a citizenship law and hoped that the electoral rolls for the next election would be drawn up on the basis of citizenship. It expressed the further desire that the draft constitution would be made public before the expiration of the period during which persons may be required to reach a decision regarding their future citizenship. The Council noted with satisfaction the improvement in the economic situation during 1958 in Western Samoa. This was aided by a substantial increase in copra prices on the world market and the increased volume of banana and cocoa exports. Owing to the coming of independence and the problem of a rapidly increasing population, however, the Council agreed with the Visiting Mission that there was urgent need for comprehensive long-range planning of economic development on the part of the government and people of the territory. It welcomed the statement of the Administering Authority that it is willing to continue to assist in the future of an independent Western Samoa.

UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORIES IN AFRICA



The Council noted the impressive work done by Samoan women in public health, education, and other fields and expressed satisfaction with the success of the yaws control campaign undertaken with the aid of the World Health Organization. The Council congratulated the Administering Authority on "the manner in which it had proceeded step by step, in consultation with the Samoan people at every stage, towards the objective of Samoan independence."

Italian Somaliland

The Trust Territory of Somaliland, under Italian administration, will become an independent nation on July 1, 1960. Somalia was unique among the trust territories in that its independence date had been specifically set for December 2, 1960, by the Trusteeship Agreement. After careful consideration of all the factors involved, the General Assembly, at its 14th session, acceded to the wish of the Somali Legislative Assembly, endorsed by the Government of Somalia and to which the Administering Authority agreed, for earlier independence. On December 5, in a resolution cosponsored by the United States with seven other countries, the General Assembly resolved "that Somalia shall become independent on 1 July 1960, and that on that date the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950 shall cease to be in force."

The trust territory, which covers an area of approximately 194,000 square miles along the eastern coast of the Horn of Africa, is still in the process of transferring governmental functions to a duly constituted government. It is expected that prior to independence the following measures will be adopted: (1) the Legislative Assembly will transform itself into a Constituent Assembly to draft and adopt a constitution; (2) the people of the territory will be called upon to ratify the constitution by some form of referendum; (3) the constitution will have to be promulgated, probably by the new Head of State as his first official act; (4) an electoral law will be drafted and an electoral register compiled; and (5) all governmental functions still carried on by the Italian administration will be absorbed by the Somali administration.

Somalia will enter into independent life with formidable economic problems as well as problems of governmental mechanics. The country is largely barren, with few known natural resources, and its 1¼ million inhabitants are mainly pastoral nomads. It is expected that Somalia will have a budgetary deficit for at least 10 years of the magnitude of \$5 million, not counting the cost of any armed forces and special projects designed to accelerate economic development.

Four countries have promised assistance to Somalia for the post-

independence period. Italy has promised \$2 million, the United Kingdom approximately \$300,000, and the United Arab Republic promised scholarships, doctors, and other experts. The United States has given, in general terms and on several occasions, the assurance that "the United States will be prepared, if the people of Somalia so desire, to assist Somalia to maintain its economic stability and to achieve an appropriate level of development in the period of independence." This aid program, it was made clear, "is subject, as is American assistance to other countries, to the necessary United States legislation and appropriations and it will be supplementary to the assistance to Somalia provided by other nations."

The General Assembly, during the last days of its 14th session, discussed Somalia's other major problem, that of its disputed frontier with Ethiopia. At its 12th session the General Assembly had unanimously recommended that a final settlement could be achieved most expeditiously by an arbitral procedure and that the parties should establish an arbitration tribunal of three jurists to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two governments. At the 13th session in 1958 the two governments reported the establishment of the arbitral tribunal but could not agree upon terms of reference (without which the three jurists could not begin their work of delimitation). In accordance with a resolution adopted by the 13th session, the King of Norway in early 1959 appointed former Secretary-General Trygve Lie to assist the two parties—Ethiopia and Italy acting for Somalia—to draft the terms of reference. Mr. Lie was unable to obtain agreement between the two parties on a compromise draft; nor was the General Assembly, operating through a caucus of the Fourth Committee, any more successful. No resolution was adopted by the 14th session; the prospect therefore is that the border between the two African states will still be undefined on July 1, 1960.

Ruanda-Urundi

Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgian administration, is one of the two remaining African trust territories where the date of independence or self-government has not yet been established. The trust territory is one of the most densely populated areas of Africa, with one of the highest birth rates in the world. Its population of over 4 million subsists on a highland area of slightly over 20,000 square miles, which lies between the Congo and Tanganyika. The Belgian Government has attempted to cope with the problem of overpopulation by general economic development and by facilitating emigration to neighboring areas.

During the first days of November 1959 riots broke out in the Territory of Ruanda between rival ethnic groups, necessitating armed intervention by the Administering Authority. Some loss of life occurred, and a number of petitions were received by the United Nations from African spokesmen.

On November 11 the Representative of Belgium informed the General Assembly of a new policy designed to adapt "the Territory's political institutions to the needs and wishes of its inhabitants." The key features of this new policy will be (1) to establish in the two states, governments which will be given progressively increasing autonomy and (2) to invite the two states to work out, with Belgian assistance, details for a unified community.

Ten days later the Assembly heard Michel Rwagasana, Secretary General of the Ruanda National Union—the largest political grouping in the territory—who disapproved of the new Belgian policy. He asked the United Nations to (1) send a special visiting mission urgently to the territory, (2) have a committee of the Trusteeship Council remain on the spot to supervise the forthcoming elections, and (3) have a U.N. force intervene to maintain order during the period of "trouble and occupation."

Following this series of statements, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by Ghana, requesting the Trusteeship Council to consider carefully and to comment in detail on the new Belgian program for Ruanda-Urundi and to send to the trust territory the regular Visiting Mission, scheduled to visit East Africa early in 1960.

These developments stem from two basic political problems. The first, in the Trusteeship Council's view, is the territory's division into two separate areas, each with its own distinctive "nationality" and institutions. The Council, during 1959, continued to urge the Administering Authority to take all useful measures to strengthen the relationship between the twin kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi. To work out such a relationship is now a cardinal feature of Belgian policy.

Another basic political problem is the difference between the two major ethnic groups, the traditionally dominant Batutsi, and the Bahutu who form the overwhelming majority of the population. The Trusteeship Council at its 24th session recalled its desire to see "an integration of all sections of the population, namely Batutsi and Bahutu . . ." It was this difference, stimulated by increasing political awareness and activity, that erupted into violence in November.

The Trusteeship Council at its 24th session also considered in detail the territory's economic advancement. Its major conclusion was to commend the Administering Authority "for continuing to maintain the pace of the country's economic development and for pursuing the execution of the ten-year plan in spite of the deficient budgetary situation and the financial difficulties of the Territory."

Tanganyika

Tanganyika, which is administered as a trust territory by the United Kingdom, is located on the east coast of Africa and is the largest of the trust territories, with an area of 363,000 square miles and an African population of 8,662,684. Its agricultural and mineral resources are largely undeveloped and are capable of further development.

During its examination of conditions in the territory in 1959, the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the statement of the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council that, in view of the fact that Africans are and will remain an overwhelming majority of the population of Tanganyika, African participation in both the legislature and executive should steadily increase. The Governor emphasized, however, that this fact should in no way affect the security and rights of the minority communities. The Trusteeship Council expressed confidence that the existing harmonious relations between the various sections of the population and the Government of Tanganyika would continue to grow and develop.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that a Post-Elections Constitutional Committee had been established in 1959 to review constitutional developments. The Council also expressed the hope that the Committee would be given the broadest terms of reference and that its composition would be as representative as possible, with elected Africans having a substantial representation. Members of the Council expressed the belief that the work of this Committee would contribute in large measure to the progressive development of the territory toward self-government or independence.

In other recommendations in the political field, the Council (1) expressed the hope that, as a result of encouraging developments now existing in Tanganyika, the territory would rapidly make further substantial progress toward the objectives of the International Trusteeship System; (2) noted with satisfaction that, for the first time in the history of Tanganyika, all the members of the Legislative Council representing constituencies are now elected; (3) noted the commendable political consciousness of the people and the sense of responsi-

bility displayed by their representatives, and expressed the hope that the United Kingdom would give early consideration to the adoption of measures for the decrease in the official and nominated representation in the legislature and for the transformation of the Legislative Council into a completely elected body; and (4) reiterated its earlier recommendation that the Administering Authority would continue to work toward the introduction of universal adult suffrage with the least possible delay.

In the economic field the Trusteeship Council was gratified to note that a special effort is being made in the territory to increase African agricultural productivity by various productivity schemes to which the Africans are responding favorably. The Council felt, however, that much still remains to be done to insure adequate participation of the African population in the economic life of the territory as a whole. It recommended that the Administering Authority should intensify its efforts to facilitate and encourage the increased participation of Africans in all economic activities by all available means, such as credit facilities and training. It further urged that the Africans themselves should develop with the utmost vigor their own initiative in all fields of economic and commercial activity, and considered that it was now time to prepare an integrated and long-range economic plan, taking into account the contribution that may be expected from private investment. Moreover, members of the Trusteeship Council believed that, in order to insure success for the territory's efforts in raising the standard of living of the inhabitants, the people themselves and their representatives should be associated with planning and with the implementation of development plans at various stages. In the view of the Council the development of the territory's agriculture should continue to be given priority with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of essential foodstuffs in the shortest possible time. Economic planning should take into account the necessity of devoting more financial resources to agriculture than at present.

Finally, in the economic field, the Council expressed the belief that the Administering Authority should continue to study ways and means of encouraging Africans to assume a more prominent role in trade and commerce. It recommended that in the formulation of economic development programs the Administering Authority should keep in mind the desirability of encouraging industrial enterprise so as to provide a sound basis for the national economy of the territory when it becomes self-governing or independent.

In the field of social advancement, the Trusteeship Council noted with regret that the Administering Authority had found it impossible to abolish corporal punishment, but noted the assurances that it would

be abolished as soon as conditions permit. The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority should insofar as possible extend the minimum wage legislation to all wage earners in the territory.

Cameroun Under French Administration

On the West Coast of Africa near Nigeria is the former Trust Territory of the Cameroun under French administration. It has a population of more than 3 million persons, of whom approximately 13,000 are Europeans.

In recent years the 3 million inhabitants of the territory have enjoyed a progressively greater measure of self-government and achieved complete internal autonomy a year before independence. The Cameroun achieved independence on January 1, 1960. The United States appointed a delegation to the country's independence ceremonies headed by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Also on the delegation were Mason Sears, U.S. Representative to the Trusteeship Council, Representatives Steven B. Derounian of New York and Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Maj. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., U.S. Air Force, Honorable Robert P. Burroughs, A. Burks Summers, William O. Walker, and Val J. Washington.

The future of French Cameroun was extensively debated by a resumed session of the 13th General Assembly which was held in February and March 1959. A resumed session had been felt necessary because of the presence in the territory of a U.N. Visiting Mission at the time the regular session of the 13th General Assembly was being held in the fall of 1958. The resumed session decided that "on January 1, 1960, when Cameroun under French administration becomes independent, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946 shall cease to be in force in accordance with article 76(b) of the United Nations Charter." The Assembly expressed its confidence that elections for the formation of a new legislative assembly would be held at the earliest possible time after the attainment of independence. Finally, the General Assembly also recommended that upon the attainment of independence on January 1, 1960, the Cameroun would be admitted to membership in the United Nations according to article 4 of the Charter.

Speaking at the resumed session, Ambassador Lodge paid tribute to "the democratically and freely elected" Government of the Cameroun. Its negotiation of independence, he said, "entitles it to take its place among the great African nationalist movements of this era. It

is in all truth an exhilarating experience to assist a people to attain their freedom and independence."

No resolution was required or adopted by the 14th regular session in view of the definitive decisions taken by the resumed session. An attempt by a number of member states to have the Assembly express its concern over a renewal of public disturbance in the territory, in terms derogatory of the Government of Cameroun, was defeated in the course of the session. During the debate Congressman Zablocki, U.S. Delegate to the 4th Committee, stated: "In less than fifty-three days . . . Cameroun under French Administration will become fully independent. We hope this happy occasion will be the signal for full national reconciliation. However, it is difficult in the extreme to bring together a government, the custodian of civil order, and an external opposition determined to use force to achieve its objectives." The U.S. Delegate was referring in this statement to attempts made since 1955 by dissident elements which have carried on sporadic guerrilla operations against a democratically elected government and spurned the government's invitation to accept an amnesty.

Cameroons Under British Administration

The West African Trust Territory of the British Cameroons consists of two long narrow mountainous sections of land on the eastern frontier of Nigeria which extend from Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean and are separated from each other by a gap of about 45 miles. The territory covers an area of 34,081 square miles within which resides an ethnically diversified indigenous population of approximately 1,560,000—of whom 800,000 live in the southern section and 760,000 in the northern section.

In anticipation of the independence on October 1, 1960, of the Federation of Nigeria, a British West African non-self-governing area, steps were taken during 1959 to determine the future status of the British-administered trust territory of the Cameroons, which has been administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The Northern Cameroons is administered as a part of the Northern Region of the Federation of Nigeria, and the Southern Cameroons is administered as a separate entity within the Federation of Nigeria. The latter has had its own House of Assembly and Executive Council. In view of conflicting opinions among the inhabitants of the British Cameroons as to whether the territory should become part of Nigeria or of neighboring French Cameroun after these latter two areas become independent in 1960, arrangements were made to submit the question to a decision by the people of the British Cameroons.

During February 1959 the Trusteeship Council examined the conclusions of the 1958 U.N. Visiting Mission to the British Cameroons and transmitted the Mission's report to the General Assembly at its resumed 13th session for consideration of the future of the territory in accordance with article 76(b) of the Charter of the United Nations. By a resolution adopted on March 13, 1959, the Assembly recommended that separate U.N.-supervised plebiscites should be held in the northern and southern parts of the British Cameroons to enable the inhabitants to freely express their opinions concerning their future. Dr. Jalal Abdoh of Iran was appointed as the Plebiscite Commissioner.

With respect to the Northern Cameroons, the General Assembly recommended that the plebiscite should take place in November 1959 and that the inhabitants should be asked two questions: "Do you wish the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria when the Federation of Nigeria becomes independent?" or "Are you in favor of deciding the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date?"

It was recommended that the plebiscite in this part of the territory should be conducted on the basis of the electoral register then being compiled for the elections to the Federal House of Representatives.

With respect to the Southern Cameroons, the General Assembly recommended that the plebiscite should be conducted between the beginning of December 1959 and the end of April 1960 and decided that the two alternatives to be put to the people and the qualifications for voting in the plebiscite should be considered at the 14th session of the General Assembly. The Assembly finally expressed the hope that all concerned in the territory would endeavor to reach agreement on the alternatives to be put in the plebiscite and the qualifications for voting before the opening of the 14th session.

When the General Assembly convened its 14th session, it had before it the report of the U.N. Plebiscite Commissioner on the results of the plebiscite in the northern part of the Cameroons. The report stated that 42,788 of the voters favored integration with Nigeria, while 70,546 were in favor of deciding their future at a later date.

The 14th General Assembly on December 12, 1959, adopted a resolution which recommended that arrangements for a further U.N.-supervised plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons should begin on September 30, 1960, be concluded not later than March 1961, and be conducted on the basis of universal adult suffrage. It was further decided that the voters should be asked whether they wished to achieve independence by joining the independent Cameroun or the independent Federation of Nigeria.

Another paragraph of the resolution recommended that necessary measures should be taken without delay for the further decentraliza-

tion of governmental functions and the effective democratization of the system of local government. Finally, the resolution asked the United Kingdom (1) to initiate the immediate separation of the administration of the Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria; (2) to report to the 26th (spring 1960) session of the trusteeship Council on the progress of the separation; and (3) to complete the process by October 1, 1960.

With respect to the Southern Cameroons, a resolution was adopted on October 16, 1959, by the 14th General Assembly noting that no agreement had been reached before the 14th session as to the alternatives to be put in the plebiscite and the qualifications for voting in it, and that a postponement of the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons to a later date would help to establish more favorable conditions for ascertaining the freely expressed wishes of the population. The resolution, in its operative paragraphs, decided that the arrangements for the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons should begin on September 30, 1960, and that the plebiscite should be concluded not later than March 1961. It was recommended that the people of the Southern Cameroons also be asked whether they wished to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria or an independent Cameroun.

According to the resolution, only persons born in the Southern Cameroons or whose parents were born in the Southern Cameroons should vote in the plebiscite. The General Assembly finally recommended to the Administering Authority that, in consultation with the Government of the Southern Cameroons, steps should be taken to implement the separation of the administration of the Southern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than October 1, 1960.

In view of the study of the British Cameroons by the General Assembly, there was no detailed examination of conditions in the territory by the Trusteeship Council during 1959.

Togo

The French-administered Trust Territory of Togo will become independent on April 27, 1960. The territory, which lies between Ghana and the French West African territory of Dahomey, is approximately the size of West Virginia and has slightly more than one million inhabitants.

The General Assembly at its 13th session in 1958 decided that the Trusteeship Agreement with France would be terminated on the date agreed upon by the Governments of France and Togo that

Togo would receive its independence. That date subsequently was established as April 27, 1960, and the General Assembly accordingly resolved at its 14th session that on that date the Trusteeship Agreement for Togo approved by the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, would cease to be in force. The Assembly also recommended that Togo should be admitted to membership in the United Nations upon its attainment of independence.

For the second consecutive year the General Assembly adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary-General and the Specialized Agencies to "give urgent and sympathetic consideration" to requests from Togo for technical assistance. In this connection, Minister of State Paulin Freitas of the Government of Togo, speaking as a member of the French Delegation, paid tribute to the quality of assistance already received from the United Nations. Two technical experts, one in the field of public finance and the other in the field of money and credit, have already visited Togo, and an expert in the field of public administration is expected shortly.

The Minister also reported continued political advancement. Nationwide elections for local councils were held on August 9, 1959. Prime Minister Olympio's Committee for Togolese Unity (CUT) won all seats on the councils. Minister Paulin Freitas said that despite this electoral sweep political activity on the eve of independence has never been more intense. "Our Republic has experienced these last days a flowering of political parties," he said. U.S. spokesmen during Trusteeship Council and General Assembly debates on Togo during the year lauded the efforts of the people of the territory and its leaders as well as those of the Administering Authority and welcomed the forthcoming independence of the country.

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES OTHER THAN TRUST TERRITORIES

In accepting chapter XI of the U.N. Charter, members who have or assume responsibility for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained full self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote their well-being. To this end they agree to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to eco-

conomic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible (other than trust territories, for which more comprehensive reports are required). The United States has made it a practice to submit voluntarily, in addition to the technical information required, political information on its territories, and Australia, the Netherlands, and New Zealand have followed this example. The information submitted by the administering states is summarized and analyzed by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat's summary and analysis is studied in turn by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which reports to the General Assembly each year.

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was first established as an *ad hoc* committee in 1946. It consists of the seven administering states which transmit information on non-self-governing territories (Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and an equal number of nonadministering states. The latter are elected for 3-year terms by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The nonadministering members during the 1959 session of the Committee were Brazil, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, India, and Iraq. The terms of Ceylon and Guatemala expired at the end of 1959. Ceylon, however, was reelected, and Argentina replaced Guatemala.

The terms of reference of the Committee on Information, as fixed by the General Assembly, call for the submission, to the regular sessions of the General Assembly, of reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to economic, educational, and social conditions in the territories but not with respect to individual territories.

Generally speaking, the members not administering territories have favored the establishment of a permanent committee with broader terms of reference than this Committee now has, while the majority of administering members have generally maintained that in principle the Committee is not provided for in the Charter and has no right to exist.

Belgium, acting on its belief in the extralegal nature of the Committee, has refused since 1952 to participate in the Committee's deliberations, although it has continued to transmit information on the Congo to the U.N. Secretary-General. France and the United King-

dom have cooperated with the Committee, making it clear, however, that they are doing so only because the Committee's existence appears to reflect the will of the majority of the members of the United Nations and on condition that the Committee's terms of reference not be enlarged. In the United States' view, the Committee serves as a useful forum for the study and discussion of conditions in the territories and as a meeting ground for members administering territories and those that do not. The United States, therefore, has supported its continuation but without change in its present terms of reference.

The Committee concentrates its efforts in annual rotation on educational, economic, and social conditions in the territories. During its 10th session, held at New York from April 20 to May 19, 1959, the Committee produced a special report on educational conditions in the territories. This report was drafted by a subcommittee consisting of representatives of Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, under the chairmanship of the Representative of Ceylon. In preparing the study, the subcommittee considered various studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization, as well as summaries prepared by the United Nations Secretariat of the information that had been transmitted by the several administering members on educational conditions in their respective territories.

In addition to a general consideration of educational conditions in the territories, the subcommittee dealt with the following questions: participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policies and in their administration; race relations in education; adult education and eradication of illiteracy; education of girls and women; free and compulsory education; secondary education; higher education; vocational and technical training; agricultural education and extension services; and training of medical and health personnel.

The report noted that the administering members generally subscribed to the principles and objectives of education set forth by the General Assembly and sought to achieve rapidly the broadest possible extension of full educational opportunities to the peoples of the non-self-governing territories. It went on, however, to state that basic conditions had not changed significantly since the last special report on education and to express the opinion that acceleration of the pace of educational advancement was necessary. Pointing to the

inextricable relationship between progress in education and improvements in economic and social life, the report emphasized the fundamental importance of improving general education for the bulk of the population and of expanding higher and technical education. It further emphasized the very real need for the planning of educational development and expansion for the future. Finally, the report expressed the Committee's view that recognition must be given to the need for adapting the subjects and syllabuses of study to local environment, culture, and tradition. It also was the opinion that wherever possible the vernacular language should be used as the medium of instruction, at least in the early stages; and at all stages the main languages of the territory should be taught as well as a language of wide communication.

The Committee on Information unanimously adopted the report and submitted to the General Assembly for consideration a resolution approving it.

Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions concerning non-self-governing territories. All of these were subsequently approved on December 12, 1959, by the plenary session of the Assembly. In the plenum the United States approved of and voted for nine of these, abstained on one, and voted against one.

The first draft resolution to be considered under the agenda item "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories" was one requesting the Committee on Information to examine, at its next session, the Secretary-General's Report on Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of chapter XI of the Charter. It was approved in the plenary session 62 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Draft resolution II under this agenda item, an essentially noncontroversial resolution approving the special report produced by the Committee on Information on educational conditions in the non-self-governing territories, was adopted by a vote of 66 (U.S.) to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Equally unexceptionable, draft resolution III recommended that the administering members take all necessary steps to develop the primary education of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories. It also won overwhelming approval, the vote in the plenary session being 68 (U.S.) to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Draft resolution IV, reaffirming an earlier one on equal treatment in matters relating to education in the non-self-governing territories,

was approved without a dissenting or abstaining vote. Seventy-eight states, including the United States, voted in favor of it.

By the provisions of draft resolution V, the administering members were requested to adopt necessary measures for the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations among the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories, and the Secretary-General was asked to prepare for the 15th General Assembly a special report on the present state of such dissemination. The vote in the plenum was 71 (U.S.) to 0, with 1 abstention.

The sixth draft resolution invited the administering members to submit to the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations the candidature of the non-self-governing territories under their administration, with a view to the territories' admission as members, associate members, or observers, as appropriate. It further requested all member states administering territories in Africa to propose the participation of the latter in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa. The resolution also reemphasized the great advantage of the administering members including in their delegations representatives of the non-self-governing territories to participate in the work of the Committee on Information and in the discussion of such matters in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, invited the administering members to furnish the Secretary-General with a report on the practical measures taken to implement this resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its 15th session in 1960 on the progress made. It was carried in the plenum by a vote of 66 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions.

The seventh draft resolution dealt with general questions relating to the transmission and examination of information. After noting that member states had expressed differing opinions as to the application of the provisions of chapter XI to territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government including the obligation to transmit the information called for in article 73(e) of the Charter, the resolution (1) stated that it would be desirable for the General Assembly to enumerate the principles that should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information; (2) decided to establish a special committee consisting of six members to be elected by the Fourth Committee, three of whom would be members who transmit information and three nonadministering members; (3) requested the Secretary-General to prepare a history of this matter including a summary of opinions on the subject which have been expressed by member states in the past and of the relevant legal treatises on the interpretation of the Charter; and (4) invited member states to submit their views on these principles before

May 1, 1960. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 (U.S.) to 5, with 15 abstentions. On December 12 the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States to the Special Committee.

Considerable controversy was aroused by draft resolution VIII, which requested the administering members to do their utmost to mobilize the effective participation of the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories by transferring effective power to the latter and urged them to transmit voluntarily information of a political and constitutional character with regard to developments in their territories. Although the United States, as noted above, transmits such information on its own territories, it could not support this resolution, as the provision noted appeared to lay a moral obligation upon others to do so and thus to expand the terms of chapter XI of the Charter illegally. The vote was 50 to 13 (U.S.), with 9 abstentions.

Draft resolution IX noted the decision of the U.S. Government that, owing to the new constitutional status of Alaska and Hawaii, it was no longer appropriate or necessary for it to transmit information on them, congratulated the United States and the people of these former territories upon the attainment of a full measure of self-government, and considered it appropriate that transmission of information on Alaska and Hawaii should cease. This resolution was carried in the plenary session by a vote of 58 (U.S.) to 0, with 17 abstentions. The United States voted for the resolution as a whole despite the inclusion of a paragraph that it opposed in principle, which declares the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether or not a non-self-governing territory has attained the full measure of self-government referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter. The United States has consistently adhered to the view that the General Assembly is entitled to express its views on such matters but that final decisions on the constitutional status of territories is a matter for the metropolitan power concerned. The abstaining votes were cast by the Soviet bloc and also by certain administering members who felt that they could not vote affirmatively because of the inclusion of this preambulatory paragraph.

The 10th draft resolution was similar to resolutions of the two immediately previous Assemblies in that it again invited the administering members to transmit to the Secretary-General information on the possible effect of the association of their non-self-governing territories with the European Economic Community and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on developments in this connection. It was approved in the plenum by a vote of 58 to 12, with 10 (U.S.) abstentions.

The last draft resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee on the agenda item dealing with non-self-governing territories was similar to resolutions of previous Assemblies concerning offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. Most important of its provisions were those inviting administering members to take all necessary measures consistent with the interests and needs of the non-self-governing territories to insure the full utilization of scholarships and training facilities offered the inhabitants of these territories and requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the 15th General Assembly concerning the actual use of such scholarships and facilities. The plenary session of the General Assembly adopted this resolution by a vote of 71 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS

The U.S. Government has informed the Secretary-General that 101 grants for study and training in the United States under the educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State's International Educational Exchange Service were utilized by inhabitants of non-self-governing territories during 1958-59. We have further informed the Secretary-General that 194 such grants would be awarded for 1959-60. During 1959-60 approximately 200 trainees from non-self-governing territories would receive training of a technical nature under the International Cooperation Administration's participant training program.

At the beginning of 1959 the U.S. Government similarly informed the U.N. Secretary-General and the inhabitants of trust territories through our posts abroad that five scholarship awards would again be made available during 1959 to students from trust territories for study in the United States. The awards were made available under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Smith-Mundt Act), as follows: two scholarships to students from French Cameroun and one each to students from Italian Somaliland, Tanganyika, and Western Samoa. It was also possible for the United States during 1959 to renew the grants of seven students who were already studying in the United States—five to students from British Cameroons, one to a student from Italian Somaliland, and one to a student from French Togo.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

The question of South-West Africa, a former German colony placed under the administration of the Union of South Africa as a League of Nations mandate after World War I, was discussed for the 14th time by the General Assembly during 1959. South-West Africa is the only dependent territory remaining under League of Nations mandate that has not been made a Trust Territory under the U.N. International Trusteeship System. During its regular session in 1959, the 14th General Assembly continued the efforts of the United Nations to find an acceptable international status for South-West Africa in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. In this connection the Assembly received a report of the Good Offices Committee on South-West Africa, composed of members nominated by Brazil, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the regular report of the U.N. Committee on South-West Africa regarding conditions in the territory. The General Assembly also considered the question of possible adjudication by the International Court of Justice of the interpretation of the obligations assumed by the Union of South Africa with respect to the territory. The Assembly also heard a number of oral petitioners regarding conditions in South-West Africa.

The Good Offices Committee, on which the United States was represented by Walter N. Walmsley and later by William Howard Taft III, was established to find a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa as a whole an international status and which would be in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

The Good Offices Committee was unable to find any formula acceptable both to the Union of South Africa and to the majority of the General Assembly, and the Committee was not reconstituted after the submission of its final report.

The 14th General Assembly resumed consideration of a report submitted in 1957 by a special subcommittee of the Committee on South-West Africa dealing with a study of the problem of obtaining from the International Court of Justice advisory opinions in regard to the administration of South-West Africa. The resolution passed on November 17, 1959, resulting from this discussion, draws the attention of member states to the right under the mandate to refer any dispute with the Union of South Africa concerning the interpretation or application of the mandate for South-West Africa to the International Court of Justice for adjudication in accordance with article 7 of the

mandate and article 37 of the Statute of the Court. The vote was 55 (U.S.) to 4, with 16 abstentions.

In addition to the resolution mentioned above, the General Assembly adopted six other resolutions also on November 17 relating to South-West Africa. These were concerned with petitions received from the territory, the problem created by the reported removal of inhabitants of the Hoachanas Native Reserve, and the status of South-West Africa. The United States supported all of these resolutions.

The Committee on South-West Africa had the following membership: Brazil, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, the Philippines, and Uruguay. The United States, after serving for 7 years, left the Committee in 1958 in accordance with the principle of rotation.

WORK OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The United States participates in two non-United Nations regional Commissions—the Caribbean Commission and the South Pacific Commission. Although not part of the U.N. system, both of these Commissions cooperate with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on economic and social matters.

The Commissions are advisory and consultative bodies on economic and social matters both to the member governments and to the local governments in the two regions. Each Commission is assisted by two auxiliary bodies, a research council, and a regional conference of local representatives. A Central Secretariat is maintained at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for the Caribbean Commission and at Nouméa, New Caledonia, for the South Pacific Commission.

The Caribbean Commission is composed of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The South Pacific Commission is composed of representatives of the same four governments and in addition Australia and New Zealand.

Our responsibilities in the two geographic areas are: for the Caribbean—the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States; in the Pacific—Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Caribbean Commission

The Commission held two meetings in 1959, the 28th at St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, August 10–15, and the 29th at Cayenne, French Guiana, December 9–15.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, home economics, information services, tourism, and trade promotion were emphasized in the program of the Commission for 1959. Technical conferences, technical assistance projects, and consultative and information services were employed by the Commission to carry out its program.

A conference of information officers from the governments served by the Commission was held in Surinam March 16-18 under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Surinam and the Commission. The delegates to this meeting exchanged data on the operation of information programs in their respective areas and made recommendations regarding the exchange and compilation of area data and the coordination of information functions among the countries served by the Commission.

A conference on the financing of agriculture was held in Trinidad from April 5 to 24 under the sponsorship of the Commission and with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Twenty-six delegates and advisers from member governments and governments served by the Commission, representatives from international and other organizations, and observers from nonmember governments attended this meeting. Discussions were held and recommendations were made regarding the need for governmental studies of the effect of additional capital on small farms, the problems of loans to small farm operators, the need for legislation to regulate the organization and management of producer cooperatives, and the desirability of establishing marketing services to regulate the quality and stimulate the distribution of small farm products.

A Caribbean fisheries seminar, the third in the history of the Commission, was held at St. Maarten, Netherlands Antilles, July 3-9. It was attended by technical representatives of all the member governments, delegates from eight of the countries served by the Commission, and six observers from governments and private institutions. The seminar afforded participants an opportunity to exchange views and experiences on specific problems relating to the fishing industry and to discuss approaches to their solution. Fishery statistics, marketing and economics, boat design, fish farming, and regional training in fisheries were the principal subjects of discussion.

An FAO cooperatives officer attached to the Commission held training courses for members and staffs of cooperatives in St. Vincent, British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Tobago. This officer will be assisted in his work by a senior officer of the Cooperatives Department of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago who has been seconded to the Commission by that Government.

The Commission continued to cooperate in the Caribbean Training Program (a program operated jointly by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the International Cooperation Administration) which is designed to strengthen and supplement training facilities in the Caribbean. This program, which is operated in Puerto Rico, trains teachers and technicians in such fields as trades and industrial education, vocational teacher training in agriculture, training in extension practices for community education, home economics, cooperatives, and public health.

The Commission continued to carry on its advisory and informational services which included the publication of a monthly magazine, the production and distribution of a weekly radio script devoted to economic developments in the area, and publications on many diverse subjects. It also continued its participation in the Caribbean Hurricane Warning Service, as well as its Plant and Animal Disease Reporting Services.

In 1959 much of the attention of the Commission, its Central Secretariat and the governments served by the Commission was concentrated on the creation of a proposed successor body to the Commission to be operated by the nonindependent governments presently served by the Commission. At the special session of the West Indian Conference, which was held at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, July 28–August 8, the drafts of an agreement for the establishment of this successor organization and a statute for the organization were discussed. These were submitted to the Commission at its 28th meeting. At the same time, a body of representatives from the prospective member governments of the proposed organization was formed to study the administrative problems connected with the establishment of the new organization. The Commission itself devoted much of the time at its 29th meeting to the consideration of administrative, staff and fiscal problems connected with the establishment of the Caribbean Organization and the dissolution of the Commission.

South Pacific Commission

The South Pacific Commission held its 19th and 20th sessions at Rabaul, New Guinea, from May 13 to 16, 1959, and at Nouméa, New Caledonia, from October 13 to 24, 1959, respectively. Commissioners from Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States were present at both meetings.

Projects in fisheries, plant collection and introduction, pests and diseases of plants and animals, literature promotion, education, cooperatives, women's interests, health education, nutrition and diet, and mosquito-borne diseases were emphasized in the work program in 1959.

In carrying out its work program, several technical conferences were held. The Rhinoceros Beetle Technical Advisory Committee met at Suva, Fiji, from February 16 to 19, 1959. Various methods of control of the rhinoceros beetle, which attacks the coconut palm, were presented during the meeting. Among suggestions for control were parasites, predators, beetle diseases, vegetation barriers within and around coconut growing areas, chemical methods, beetle attractants, and field sanitation. Plans for a broad-scale fight against the destructive rhinoceros beetle were formulated.

The first area-wide Education Seminar was held under Commission sponsorship at Brisbane, Australia, from November 16 to 23, 1959. Representatives from 15 Pacific Territories, the 6 participating governments, and official observers from various organizations and institutions were present. The object of the seminar was to exchange information on current education conditions in the Pacific Territories and to advise on methods by which the Commission could assist the territories in fostering territorial education.

The Plant Introduction Service distributed or exchanged 125 species and varieties of economic plants during the year. Territories benefiting from this distribution include American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, New Hebrides, Fiji; French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Fatuna; New Zealand-administered Western Samoa and Niue; and the Australian and Netherlands-administered sections of New Guinea. Materials include black pepper, breadfruit, cacao, castor bean, cereals, coffee, fruits and legumes, etc. In addition, arrangements were made for interterritorial exchange of bamboo species, cacao varieties, and coconut varieties. The Plant Introduction Officer visited French Polynesia, American Samoa, Western Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Niue, Cook Islands, and the New Hebrides. The survey of economic plants present in the area has been furthered. The Commission continued to support the Maduruloulou Plant Introduction and Quarantine Station which has sent plant materials to many territories.

A second meeting on filariasis was held at Nouméa from November 14 to 24, 1959, to evaluate progress made in this field of work since the first meeting in 1951 and to indicate what further effort may be required. The meeting was attended by experts in filariasis.

One of the most outstanding events of the year was the holding of the Fourth South Pacific Conference at Rabaul, New Guinea, from April 29 to May 13, 1959. The Conference was attended by 65 delegates and alternates representing the local peoples of the 17 territories within the Commission's area. Twenty-nine resolutions dealing with

social and economic problems of Pacific islanders were adopted by the Conference. The resolutions reflect progress being made in the territories and a growing sense of maturity on the part of the Pacific islanders.

During the year the health education officer conducted a refresher course in the New Hebrides. In addition, this officer worked with health and education authorities in American Samoa and the Cook Islands planning health education programs for these territories and assisting with training courses for their staff.

The first 4 months of 1959 were spent by the cooperatives officer in Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As a result of his visit to Guam an organized and registered cooperative, the Guam Farmers Producers Cooperative Association, was established. In the Trust Territory the cooperatives officer surveyed conditions as they relate to the formation of cooperatives and credit unions. Further working visits were made to Fiji, to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, and to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The women's interests project was launched during 1959. The project officer worked in Papua and New Guinea, the British Solomon Islands, Fiji, and the Cook Islands.

The fisheries project continues to be one of the most successful undertaken by the Commission. The fisheries officer and assistant fisheries officer visited American Samoa, the New Hebrides, Fiji, the Tokelau Islands, and Norfolk Island. New species of fish suitable for the development of inland fisheries were introduced. Illustrated booklets for use in extension work were prepared.

The consultative, advisory, and informational services of the Secretariat were used increasingly by governments both within and without the area. A number of publications, including the *Quarterly Bulletin* and the *South Pacific News*, were issued in order to disseminate information throughout the Pacific territories.

Legal and Constitutional Developments

This section includes the work of the International Court of Justice, the International Law Commission, and the Legal Committee of the General Assembly. The material is presented separately in view of its predominantly legal character. However, much of the work of the United Nations has a legal or constitutional aspect. Such aspects are discussed in other sections of the report as a part of the substantive issue with which they are connected.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

During 1959 the International Court of Justice disposed of five cases. Three new contentious cases and one request for an advisory opinion were submitted to it, with the result that by the end of 1959 its docket contained six contentious cases and one request for an advisory opinion.

In addition to the cases discussed in detail below, the Court extended the time limits for the filing of pleadings in the *Case Concerning the Arbitral Award Made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906*, and the *Case Concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited*, and held hearings in the *Case Concerning Right of Passage Over Indian Territory*.

Contentious Cases Involving the United States

The Interhandel Case

On March 21, 1959, the International Court of Justice gave judgment on the Interhandel Case (preliminary objections) between Switzerland and the United States. This case was brought by Swit-

zerland to recover the shares of the General Aniline and Film Corporation which had been seized by the United States in 1942 under the Trading with the Enemy Act, on the ground that Interhandel, a Swiss corporation which owned those shares, belonged to a German corporation. The Swiss claimed that the links between the German corporation and Interhandel had been severed in 1940. In its final submissions to the Court, Switzerland had asked the Court to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore the assets of Interhandel or, as an alternative submission, that the United States was under an obligation to submit the dispute to an arbitration or conciliation procedure as provided for in a treaty concluded between Switzerland and the United States in 1931.

To these submissions the United States interposed four preliminary objections:

(1) *The United States asserted that the Court was without jurisdiction since it had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, under article 36(2) of its Statute, only with regard to disputes arising after August 26, 1946.*

In its judgment the Court rejected this preliminary objection of the United States on the grounds that the dispute had arisen after August 26, 1946. Specifically, the Court held that the dispute arose on July 26, 1948, which was the date on which the United States replied in the negative to a Swiss note requesting for the first time the return of the assets of Interhandel.

(2) *The United States disputed the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the effective date of the Swiss acceptance of the Court was July 28, 1948, and that the Court lacked jurisdiction over a claim against the United States arising prior to that date on grounds of reciprocity.*

The Court also rejected the second United States preliminary objection, pointing out that the Swiss acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, while admittedly becoming effective on July 28, 1948, did not exclude disputes arising prior to that date. The Court observed that the condition of reciprocity, to which all declarations accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court under article 36(2) of the Statute are subject, did not enable the United States to rely on a restriction which Switzerland had not included in its declaration.

(3) *The United States asserted that the Swiss complaint was inadmissible since the remedies available in the United States for the prosecution of this claim had not been exhausted by Switzerland.*

Subsequent to the filing of the Swiss application on October 2, 1957, the United States Supreme Court had granted certiorari in the suit by Interhandel, and had remanded the case to the District Court. Thus, the remedies provided by the Trading with the Enemy Act were still available.

The Court rejected an effort by Switzerland to distinguish the claim before the District Court from the claim before the International Court of Justice and upheld the third United States preliminary objection. On this basis the Swiss claim was held inadmissible and the case was dismissed by the Court.

(4a) The United States asserted that the matter at issue was within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. The United States held that under international law the seizure of enemy property in time of war is within the domestic jurisdiction of the seizing state.

The Court replied that the issue raised was whether or not the assets of Interhandel were enemy or neutral property and that this was a question determinable under international law. The Court further held that the 1931 treaty might be of relevance in the solution of the dispute and that the Swiss complaint thus raised questions of the interpretation and application of a treaty. The United States objection that the matter was within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States under international law was thus rejected by the Court.

(4b) The fourth United States objection involved a unilateral determination by the United States, pursuant to the terms of its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, that the sale or disposition of the assets in question was a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. It was emphasized that this determination applied only to the question of the sale or disposition of, rather than the right to, the assets.

The Court considered that this issue would arise only in connection with the question of restitution of the assets, and that its decision on the third United States preliminary objection obviated the need to consider this question. The Court, therefore, did not adjudicate this part of the fourth preliminary objection of the United States.

Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955

Of the three cases instituted in 1957 by Israel, the United Kingdom, and the United States against Bulgaria arising out of the shooting down of an El Al Israel Airlines aircraft over Bulgaria on July 27, 1955, two were disposed of in 1959. In its judgment of May 26,

1959, which is discussed below, the Court found that it was without jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute brought by Israel. By its order of July 27, 1959, the Court noted the receipt of a letter from the Agent of the United Kingdom informing the Court of its decision to discontinue the proceedings and removed the case from the Court's list. However, proceedings in the case brought by the United States continued. On September 9, 1959, the Court noted the receipt of a document setting forth the preliminary objections of Bulgaria to the jurisdiction of the Court in this case and fixed November 9, 1959, as the time limit for the submission of the United States observations and submissions. A second order, dated October 23, 1959, extended this time limit to February 9, 1960, at the request of the United States.

Aerial Incident of November 7, 1954

On July 7, 1959, the United States instituted proceedings against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the destruction by Soviet aircraft of a U.S. Air Force B-29 over Hokkaido, Japan, on November 7, 1954. Since the Soviet Union has not accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, Soviet acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court, for purposes of this case, was necessary. In its order of October 7, 1959, the Court noted the receipt of a letter from the Soviet Union dated August 31, 1959, declining to accept the jurisdiction of the Court and dropped this case from its list.

Other Contentious Cases

Cases Concerning Sovereignty Over Certain Frontier Lands

This case was instituted by a special agreement between the Netherlands and Belgium, notified to the Court on November 27, 1957. By this agreement the parties requested the Court to determine sovereignty over certain plots of land on the Netherlands-Belgium border north of Turnhout. Belgium claimed the plots on the basis of the fact that a descriptive minute attached to the Boundary Convention of 1843 between the Netherlands and Belgium provided that the plots in question belonged to the Belgian commune of Baerle-Duc. The Netherlands asserted that the descriptive minute referred to stated that it transcribed "word for word" a minute drawn up between the authorities of Baerle-Duc and the Dutch commune of Baarle-Nassau in 1841, and that the 1841 communal minute gave sovereignty over the disputed plots to Baarle-Nassau. The Netherlands urged that the

manifest intent of the 1843 convention was merely to recognize the *status quo* and that sovereignty over the plots must be determined in accordance with the 1841 communal minute. Alternatively, the Netherlands asserted that, even if the 1843 convention purported to determine the boundary rather than merely to fix the *status quo*, the descriptive minute of 1843 was vitiated by mistake. As a further alternative the Netherlands argued that, even if the descriptive minute in the 1843 convention were not vitiated by mistake, Dutch acts of control over the plots had established Dutch sovereignty.

In its judgment of June 20, 1959, the Court rejected the contentions of the Netherlands and held that Belgium had sovereignty over the disputed plots. With regard to the first Dutch contention, the Court held that the function of the 1843 Boundary Commission was to fix at that time the boundary on the basis of the *status quo* and that for the boundary to be left to a subsequent determination of the *status quo* would be in conflict with the intent of the parties to the 1843 convention. The Court also rejected the argument that the descriptive minute of 1843 was vitiated by mistake. The Court found that there were in fact two copies of the communal minute of 1841, which differed with respect to the plots in dispute, and that the 1843 Boundary Commission had been aware of this discrepancy at the time the descriptive minute was prepared. Finally, the Court held that the Dutch acts of sovereignty had been insufficient to displace the sovereignty over the plots which Belgium acquired under the 1843 convention, in view of Belgian acts of sovereignty over the plots during the same period.

Case Concerning the Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955

On May 26, 1959, the Court delivered its judgment on the first of three cases before it arising out of the destruction by Bulgarian fighters of an El Al Israel Airlines aircraft over Bulgaria on July 27, 1955. In its pleadings Bulgaria raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. In its application filed October 16, 1957, Israel had asserted that the Court had jurisdiction on the basis of a declaration of Bulgaria, dated August 12, 1921, accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Israel relied on article 36(5) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice which provides as follows:

"Declarations made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the present Statute, to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court

of Justice for the period which they still have to run and in accordance with their terms."

The Court considered that the effect of article 36(5) of its Statute is complicated in the case of states such as Bulgaria which are not signatories to the Charter but became members of the United Nations, and thus parties to the Statute of the Court, at a later date. In the case of the original signatories of the Charter, article 36(5) effected a simple transfer of jurisdiction from the Permanent Court of International Justice to the present Court. If article 36(5) was to be applied to Bulgaria, on the other hand, its declaration in favor of the Permanent Court of International Justice would have lapsed on the dissolution of that body in 1946, and a new obligation would have been created on December 14, 1955, when Bulgaria was admitted to the United Nations and became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Instead of a simple transfer of jurisdiction, two distinct steps, separated by a considerable length of time, would be involved. The Court considered that such a result was not intended by the drafters of the Charter.

Considering the question from a different aspect, the Court observed that if article 36(5) were construed as applicable to parties to the Statute not signatories of the United Nations Charter it would still not give the Court jurisdiction over Bulgaria in the present case. Article 36(5) of the Statute would have become applicable to Bulgaria on December 14, 1955. On that date the Bulgarian Declaration of 1921, having lapsed with the dissolution of the Permanent Court of International Justice, would not have been in force.

The Court thus held that article 36(5) of the Statute of the Court was not applicable to the Bulgarian Declaration of 1921 and that it was without jurisdiction to adjudicate the case submitted by Israel.

Case Concerning the Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth and the Société Radio-Orient

On February 13, 1959, France brought this case against Lebanon in connection with the enactment of a Lebanese statute terminating the tax exempt status of the two companies referred to. The French application asserted that such action violated a 1948 agreement between France and Lebanon. The French application based the jurisdiction of the Court on article 36(1) of its Statute and cited article 23 of the 1948 agreement, by which the parties agreed to submit to the Court disputes concerning the application or interpretation of the agreement. By its order of June 18, 1959, the Court fixed the time limits for the filing of pleadings; by its order of October 15,

1959, the Court, at the request of Lebanon, extended the time for the submission of the Lebanese pleadings.

Case Concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear

On October 6, 1959, Cambodia instituted with the Court a case arising out of a dispute between that state and Thailand and concerning the claims of the two states to the Temple of Preah Vihear. The application of Cambodia cited article 36 of the Statute of the Court and the declarations of May 20, 1950, and September 9, 1957, whereby Thailand and Cambodia, respectively, recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. After ascertaining the views of the parties, the Court, by its order of December 5, 1959, fixed the time limits for the submission of pleadings.

Request for Advisory Opinion

Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee

The Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) was signed at the United Nations Maritime Conference at Geneva in 1948 and entered into force on March 17, 1958. At the first session of IMCO in January 1959, the interpretation of article 28(a) of the convention, which concerns the composition of the Maritime Safety Committee, became the subject of a dispute among the members of the Organization. Article 28 provides for a Maritime Safety Committee of 14 members "having an important interest in maritime safety, of which not less than eight shall be the largest ship-owning nations." Two of the eight nations having the largest registered gross tonnage according to the Lloyd Register, Liberia and Panama, were not elected to the Committee.

Article IX of the agreement between the Economic and Social Council and IMCO, which was approved by the U.N. General Assembly on November 18, 1948, authorized IMCO to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities. Pursuant thereto the Assembly of IMCO, on January 19, 1959, requested the Court to give an advisory opinion whether the Maritime Safety Committee elected at the first session is constituted in accordance with the IMCO Convention. By its order of August 5, 1959, the Court fixed the time limits for the submission of written statements by interested states authorized to appear before the Court.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The International Law Commission met at Geneva from April 20 to June 26, 1959. Although it had decided during the previous session to place the subject of consular intercourse and immunities first on the agenda of this session with a view to completing a provisional draft for circulation to governments, its intentions were frustrated by the late arrival of the special rapporteur, Jaroslav Zourek, who was detained by his duties as *ad hoc* judge on the International Court of Justice.

While it was not possible to prepare a complete provisional draft on consular privileges and immunities in the time remaining after the arrival of Mr. Zourek, the Commission was able to consider the first 19 articles prepared by him. These articles deal with the privileges and immunities of career consuls. The Commission expressed the hope that it would be able to conclude its preparation of the draft articles on consular privileges and immunities at its next session.

During the absence of Mr. Zourek the Commission began a study of the law of treaties on the basis of a report prepared by the special rapporteur, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice. The Commission was able to complete 14 articles, covering the introductory section and part of the section on the conclusion of treaties. These sections will eventually become part of an extensive code on the law of treaties. The Commission expressed the hope that a complete provisional draft on the framing, conclusion, and entry into force of treaties would be concluded and submitted to governments for comment in the near future.

The Commission elected Nihat Erim of Turkey to fill the casual vacancy on the Commission resulting from the resignation of Abdullah El-Erian.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGAL COMMITTEE

Of the items on the agenda of the General Assembly at its 14th session, five were referred to the Assembly's Legal Committee: (1) report of the International Law Commission on the work of its 11th session; (2) diplomatic intercourse and immunities; (3) question of publication of a U.N. juridical yearbook; (4) questions of initiating a study of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays; and (5) reservations of multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Report of the International Law Commission

It has already been indicated that circumstances prevented the International Law Commission from submitting to the 14th General Assembly a final report on any of the projects in which it is engaged. The report of the Commission on the work of its 11th session thus did not require any decision as to substance by the General Assembly. On November 21, 1959, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution taking note of the Commission's report and expressing appreciation for the work done.

During the discussion of the Commission's report, two additional proposals were submitted. El Salvador proposed the adoption of a resolution requesting the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to undertake the codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum. In introducing this proposal, the Representative of El Salvador emphasized the need of clarifying and developing rules of diplomatic and territorial asylum and pointed out that such rules are widely recognized in Latin America. Some delegations expressed opposition to the adoption of new proposals requesting studies by the International Law Commission, except in matters of exceptional importance, because of the danger that the work program of the Commission might be complicated thereby. Other delegations doubted whether the proposed resolution would serve any useful purpose, since the right of asylum was already on the list of topics to be studied by the Commission. In supporting this proposal, the U.S. Representative observed that it did not ask the Commission to give priority to the study of this item and that this flexibility would enable the Commission to take into account the fact that this question is presently under study by the Commission on Human Rights. On November 21, 1959, the proposal of El Salvador was adopted by a vote of 56 (U.S.) to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A resolution proposed by Bolivia would have requested the International Law Commission to include in its work program the codification of the law relating to the utilization and exploitation of international waterways. During the consideration of this proposal in the Legal Committee, a number of changes in it were suggested. In its final form the proposal noted the desirability of initiating preliminary studies of the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers with a view to determining whether the subject is appropriate for codification, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to members a report on this topic. On November 21, 1959, this proposed resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities

At its 13th session in 1958 the General Assembly considered the articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities prepared by the International Law Commission and decided to place the question on the provisional agenda of the 14th session with a view to the early conclusion of a convention. During the debate in the Legal Committee which preceded this decision, the United States had expressed itself favorably regarding the Commission's articles but had abstained on the final vote because it preferred that the articles be referred to members of the United Nations as a guide rather than as the basis of a convention.

At the 14th session, although several delegations favored the preparation of a convention on this topic by the Legal Committee, most delegations continued to favor the convocation of an international conference for this purpose. To that end, on December 7, 1959, the General Assembly, by a vote of 67 to 0, with 5 (U.S.) abstentions, adopted a resolution convoking an international conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna in the spring of 1961.

Question of the Publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly at the 13th session, the Secretary-General submitted to the 14th General Assembly a report on the question of the publication of a U.N. juridical yearbook, covering the technical and financial implications of such publication. The possible contents of the yearbook, as discussed in the report, included both documentary material concerning the United Nations and private articles on legal questions. A number of delegations, including the United States, considered undesirable the inclusion of private articles, believing that the publication of such materials would make of the proposed yearbook a center of political controversy and would raise difficult problems regarding the selection of material for publication. Other delegates expressed the view that further consideration of the form and content of the proposed yearbook was desirable before any decision was taken. To meet these objections it was proposed that the General Assembly, while deciding that a U.N. juridical yearbook should be published, should limit the contents of such a yearbook to documentary materials and should defer publication while considering further the question of which type of documentary materials should be included. This consideration would be made at the 15th session on the basis of a detailed statement of

proposed contents to be submitted by the Secretary-General. The hope was expressed that the General Assembly would be able to take a final decision on content, and thus to initiate publication, at that session. This proposal was adopted by the General Assembly on December 7, 1959, by a vote of 71 (U.S.) to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Waters, Including Historic Bays

At its 13th session in 1958 the General Assembly considered a resolution adopted on April 27, 1958, by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, by which the Assembly was requested to arrange for a study of the juridical regime of historic waters including historic bays. Since adequate time for consideration of this topic did not exist at the 13th session, it was put over until the following session.

At the 14th session it was apparent that the question of historic waters and historic bays has important political and military implications in some areas of the world. Although a few delegations discussed the historic status of certain specific geographic areas, the U.S. delegation sought to discourage such discussion as irrelevant since the question before the Committee was the initiation of a study of historic waters rather than the substance of that topic. The U.S. delegation emphasized that, for this reason, those delegations which declined to comment on substance could not prejudice thereby the positions of their governments.

The United States supported a proposal by Greece and Mexico to request the International Law Commission to undertake the study of the question of the juridical regime of historic waters as soon as it considers it advisable. It noted that the use of the term "juridical regime" made clear that the Commission would study general legal rules rather than the status of specific geographic areas and that the time when the study should be undertaken was left for the Commission to determine without an expression of urgency by the General Assembly. On December 7, 1959, the General Assembly unanimously adopted this resolution.

Reservations to Multilateral Conventions

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) is a Specialized Agency. India was a signatory of the IMCO Convention. In January 1959 the Government of India sent its acceptance of the IMCO Convention to the U.N. Secretary-General,

who is the depositary under the Convention. This acceptance contained the following condition:

"In accepting the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of India declare that any measures which it adopt or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries . . . and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1(b) of the Convention."

This clause admitted of two interpretations: either it was a reservation limiting the obligation undertaken by India or it was a declaration stating the policy of the Government of India. Since the Assembly of IMCO was in session at London at the time the acceptance of India was received by the Secretary-General, he informed IMCO of the receipt of the instrument. The Assembly of IMCO adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to circulate the instrument to the members of IMCO and deciding that India should participate without vote in the IMCO Assembly until "Member States have had an opportunity of expressing their views." The Secretary-General then circulated the instrument to members of IMCO and advised India that if he received "no objection . . . India [would] be listed as a party to the said Convention." Of the several replies received from members, a number replied, without explanation, that they had no objection to the instrument. The United States concluded that the clause in question was a declaration of policy rather than a reservation. However, France regarded the condition as a reservation and objected to it, and Germany suggested negotiations in IMCO to induce the Government of India to withdraw the condition.

Subsequently the Government of India, objecting to the procedure followed in this case, proposed this item for inclusion in the agenda of the 14th session. In proposing this item the Government of India urged that "the General Assembly should pronounce itself clearly on the principles and procedure to be followed by the Secretary-General in the discharging of his functions as a depositary . . . and with particular reference to the convention on IMCO." The agenda item proposed by India thus raised two questions: (1) What measures, if any, should the United Nations take with regard to India's acceptance of the IMCO Convention? (2) What instructions should the General Assembly give the Secretary-General regarding his functions as a depositary?

During the debate in the Legal Committee, India asserted that the United States had correctly interpreted its acceptance as containing a statement of policy rather than a reservation. A number of delegations, including the United States, while agreeing that the condition in the instrument of acceptance was merely a statement of policy, asserted that article 55 of the IMCO Convention made clear that competence over this question was in the IMCO Assembly and that the competence of the United Nations to make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the Specialized Agencies, pursuant to article 58 of the Charter of the United Nations, did not authorize the General Assembly to recommend that India be admitted to full membership in IMCO. Other delegations asserted that the competence of the United Nations under article 58 of the Charter was broad enough to permit such a recommendation. A resolution was submitted proposing that the General Assembly express the hope that an appropriate solution "to regularize the position of India" be reached in IMCO in the light of the statement of India before the Legal Committee that its declaration was a mere statement of policy. It provided further that the Secretary-General be instructed to transmit the resolution and the relevant records and documents to IMCO. Some delegations asserted that the adoption of this resolution would not involve the General Assembly in the affairs of IMCO since the anomalous position which India presently held could be regularized either by granting India full membership or by refusing such membership altogether, and that the decision was thus left with IMCO. The United States expressed itself unable to vote for this resolution because it questioned the competence of the General Assembly to adopt it. The United States emphasized, however, that the full membership for India which this resolution foreshadowed was a status for which it had supported India in the past and would support in the future. The resolution was adopted on December 7, 1959, by a vote of 72 to 1, with 2 (U.S.) abstentions. (See Part II, p. 115, for more information on IMCO.)

The second question raised by this agenda item had previously been considered by the Legal Committee in 1951. At that session the General Assembly had instructed the Secretary-General that, in carrying out his functions as depositary, he should not pass on the legal effect of reservations or objections thereto but should communicate the instruments of acceptance, and the replies, to the states concerned, each of which was to draw its own conclusions. This instruction involved a departure from the previous practice of the Secretary-General, which had been to refuse to deposit declarations of acceptance containing reservations unless all other signatories had agreed to the

reservations. However, this instruction had, by its terms, been applicable only to conventions concluded subsequent to the date of adoption of the resolution, January 12, 1952.

Although some delegations asserted that the Secretary-General had not been justified in continuing to follow his previous practice with regard to conventions concluded prior to January 12, 1952, many delegations, including the United States, emphasized that the effect of the previous resolution had been to leave unchanged the depositary practice of the Secretary-General regarding prior conventions and that there was no question of the propriety of the action of the Secretary-General. However, to prevent future uncertainty regarding the depositary functions of the Secretary-General, the United States urged that the practice now applied to conventions concluded after January 12, 1952, should subsequently be applied to all conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and not containing provisions to the contrary. A resolution amending the resolution of January 12, 1952, to that effect, and requesting the Secretary-General to obtain information on depositary practice for use in the preparation and consideration of the International Law Commission's articles on the law of treaties, was proposed by the United States and 17 other delegations. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 74 (U.S.) to 0, with 1 abstention on December 7, 1959.

Budgetary, Financial and Administrative Matters

The 14th U.N. General Assembly approved a total budget of \$63,149,700 for 1960. When account is taken of the United Nations income for 1960, together with 1959 supplementary estimates, the assessment figure is reduced to \$58,300,000. This represents a decrease of \$3,200,000 from last year. Of this total, the United States assessed share is 32.51 percent, or approximately \$19 million.

The 14th General Assembly decided to continue the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula through 1960 and approved a budget of \$20 million for this purpose. It provided that the full amount would be assessed against members on the basis of the regular scale of assessments for the calendar year 1960. It approved a new method of financing by providing that voluntary contributions be used to reduce, by 50 percent, the assessments of member states starting with the lowest assessments.

BUDGETS

In 1959 the total assessments financed from annual member contributions for the United Nations and the nine Specialized Agencies¹ that operate on annually assessed budgets were approximately \$112,183,000. For 1960, assessments amounting to approximately \$114,022,000 were authorized by the General Assembly and the assemblies of the Specialized Agencies. There was an increase of 9.94 percent in the total budgets of the nine Specialized Agencies from 1959 to 1960. The increase amounted to \$5,638,960. Program expansion and higher costs of operations were the main causes of the increase.

¹ The Bank, the Fund, and the IFC do not have budgets based on assessment of their membership.

United Nations

The United Nations budget for 1960 was approved on December 5, 1959, by a vote of 71 (U.S.) to 0, with 9 abstentions. The assessment budget of the United Nations for 1960 totals \$58,300,000, or \$3,200,000 less than 1959. The principal reason for the decrease in total assessments is that the calendar year 1959 assessment included funds for the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) which has since been liquidated.

The General Assembly also decided to increase the Working Capital Fund level of the Organization by \$1,500,000, of which \$972,012 is to be raised by additional advances from members.

The United States percentage share remains 32.51 percent, resulting in a U.S. assessment in the United Nations budget of \$18,953,000, a decrease of \$1,040,320 from 1959. The United States share in the advances to the Working Capital Fund, at 32.51 percent, is \$316,002, or \$7,537 more than in 1959. Therefore the total United States commitment to the U.N. budget for 1960 amounts to \$19,269,002. This represents a total decrease of \$1,032,783 from 1959.

The Honorable James G. Fulton, U.S. Representative in the Fifth Committee, expressed the U.S. view on the United Nations 1960 budget. Speaking in the General Debate, Mr. Fulton supported the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary Questions. Mr. Fulton said, "We must provide here an adequate forum where the interests and problems of all nations are considered—both small and large—and an adequate budget provided in the light of those interests."

Mr. Fulton also noted that "There has been comment that the organization and administration of the Secretariat can be tightened up. . . . Efficiency, economy, and effectiveness are of concern to us all. . . ." It was this attitude which played a major role in the drafting and unanimous passage of a resolution on the "Organization and Management of Work of the Secretariat of the United Nations." (See below.)

Specialized Agencies

The following table compares the assessments upon member governments for carrying out the activities of the Specialized Agencies for the calendar years 1959 and 1960:

	1959	1960
Food and Agriculture Organization	\$8, 322, 500	\$9, 225, 500
International Civil Aviation Organization (Canadian \$).	3, 672, 000	3, 865, 000
International Labor Organization	8, 529, 857	9, 003, 909
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	237, 000	255, 000
International Telecommunication Union	1, 264, 395	2, 211, 860
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	12, 614, 034	12, 957, 763
Universal Postal Union	612, 325	660, 930
World Health Organization	14, 965, 660	16, 889, 760
World Meteorological Organization	465, 596	652, 605
	<hr/> 50, 683, 367	<hr/> 55, 722, 327

ASSESSMENTS

Comparative percentage assessments upon the United States for the years 1959 and 1960 for the assessed budgets of the United Nations and the larger Specialized Agencies are listed below:

	1959 percent	1960 percent
United Nations	32.51	32.51
Food and Agriculture Organization	32.51	32.51
International Civil Aviation Organization	33.00	32.95
International Labor Organization	25.00	25.00
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	30.74	30.74
World Health Organization	31.71	31.71

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

The U.N. Emergency Force was established during the Suez Crisis by a resolution of the General Assembly on November 5, 1956. Charged with the mission "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities on Egyptian territory," the Force has maintained relative peace and order in the area. The 14th General Assembly decided to continue it and made financial arrangements for its support in 1960.

The cost of UNEF has been borne by the entire membership of the United Nations with the exception of the Soviet bloc, which has refused to pay its share allegedly as a matter of principle. The cost of UNEF represents an onerous additional burden to the United Nations and many of the smaller members. In fact, several members, although agreeing to the principle involved, have been unable to pay their share. This has made additional assistance necessary in the form of voluntary

contributions in order that a majority of U.N. members will feel able to assume the additional load.

Speaking for the United States in the Fifth Committee on November 24, 1959, Congressman Fulton said:

"Our American people are interested in reducing the burden on those peoples for whom the load is heavy. It is for that reason that the United States has, in past years, made voluntary contributions above its regular share."

In order to reduce the burden on the membership, it was again necessary for the United States to make an offer of voluntary assistance in the amount of \$3.2 million, subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress. The United Kingdom also volunteered to contribute \$275,000.

Assembly Consideration

When the General Assembly on November 21, 1959, discussed the Secretary-General's progress report of September 10, the Soviet Representative again attacked the legality of the 1956 decision establishing UNEF, insisted that the "aggressors" should pay for the Force, and denounced UNEF's operations as a violation of the sovereignty of certain U.N. members. He reiterated the resolve of his Government to oppose the maintenance of UNEF and to continue to refuse to pay its assessed share of the cost of the Force. He contended that the Soviet Union was under no obligation to pay its UNEF assessment because the Assembly's decisions on financing the Force were simply recommendations comparable to those regarding establishment and administration of the Force.

Countering these Soviet contentions, the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, observed that no member opposed UNEF's establishment in 1956 when the General Assembly acted to meet its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security. Ambassador Lodge stated that all decisions concerning UNEF had had the consistent support of the great majority of members because they recognized the United Nations' general responsibility for maintaining peace in the Middle East. This was the basis for the Assembly's judgment that members should share the cost of the Force under the regular scale of assessment. All members were obliged to pay their duly levied assessment. The refusal of the Soviet Union to carry out this obligation had created a financial crisis both for UNEF and the Organization. This raised the grave question whether the Soviet Union really desired stability in the Middle East and sug-

gested that the Soviet Union did not wish to see the United Nations become more effective.

Ambassador Lodge expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would reconsider its position on its UNEF assessments, noting that the Soviet Union was in a position to make a special contribution toward UNEF's costs, such as the United States and other members were providing, in order to reduce the financial burden on those members less able to pay. In any case no member could be absolved from any of the legal or financial responsibilities of membership set forth in articles 17 and 19 of the Charter. There would soon be no United Nations if members were free to pick and choose those decisions of the Organization they would support financially.

The Soviet Representative on November 21 made a motion for a formal vote to take note of the Secretary-General's progress Report on UNEF. The vote was 66 (U.S.) to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 6 abstentions.

On December 5 the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee for financing UNEF in 1960. This resolution, cosponsored by Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a vote of 49 (U.S.) to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 21 abstentions (Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Yemen). This represents an improvement over last year when the vote was 42 to 9, with 27 abstentions. (See Part I, pp. 56 to 59 for further information on UNEF.)

VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS

A number of major U.N. programs are financed by voluntary contributions rather than by regular assessments on all the members. Among them are (1) the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program (ETAP) and the Special Fund; (2) the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); (3) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (4) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Programs (UNHCR); and (5) the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

\$29,658,008 was pledged to the Technical Assistance Program in contributions for its operations during calendar year 1959. It is esti-

mated that it will have approximately \$33,200,000 on which to operate during calendar year 1960. Of this, it is estimated that the United States will contribute about \$14.5 million.

The Special Fund—a result of a United States initiative at the 12th General Assembly in 1957—approved, through its Governing Council, 44 projects as of December 31, 1959, involving an expenditure of \$31,259,000. We hope that as the program develops agreed projects will increase in 1960. It is estimated that about \$38 million will be contributed to this Fund in 1960, of which about \$15.5 million will be the United States share. One of the most original and promising concepts in the field of technical assistance, the Special Fund seems well on its way to carrying out its mission actively. A combined goal of \$100 million a year in contributions has been set for technical assistance and the Special Fund.

Government contributions to UNRWA in fiscal year 1959 were \$32,868,000, and contributions for 1960 are estimated at \$33 million.

UNKRA was in the process of liquidation during 1959, having been officially terminated in 1958. The final liquidation is due to be completed during 1960.

UNICEF received total contributions of about \$24 million in 1959, and 1960 contributions are estimated at \$25 million.

The UNHCR program of \$4.7 million for 1959 was augmented by special World Refugee Year contributions from governments and private sources. These contributions were made to international organizations, to governments, to voluntary agencies, and some directly to refugees.

OTHER ITEMS

1959 saw the liquidation of the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), and the defraying of costs for the clearance of the Suez Canal proceeded as planned.

The General Assembly unanimously accepted the grant of \$6.2 million from the Ford Foundation for the purpose of constructing a badly needed library building.

The 14th General Assembly also unanimously adopted, on December 5, 1959, a proposal that a six-member committee of experts in the field of management be designated to work with the Secretary-General in helping him streamline the operations of the U.N. Secretariat. The resolution, entitled "Organization and Management of Work of the Secretariat of the United Nations," was sponsored by the United

States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Republic, and the U.S.S.R. Inspired largely by the successful work of the President's Commission for Reorganization of the Executive Department of the Federal Government ("Hoover Commission") in eliminating waste, duplication, and inefficiency in the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government, this project may produce similarly salutary results for the United Nations.

appendixes

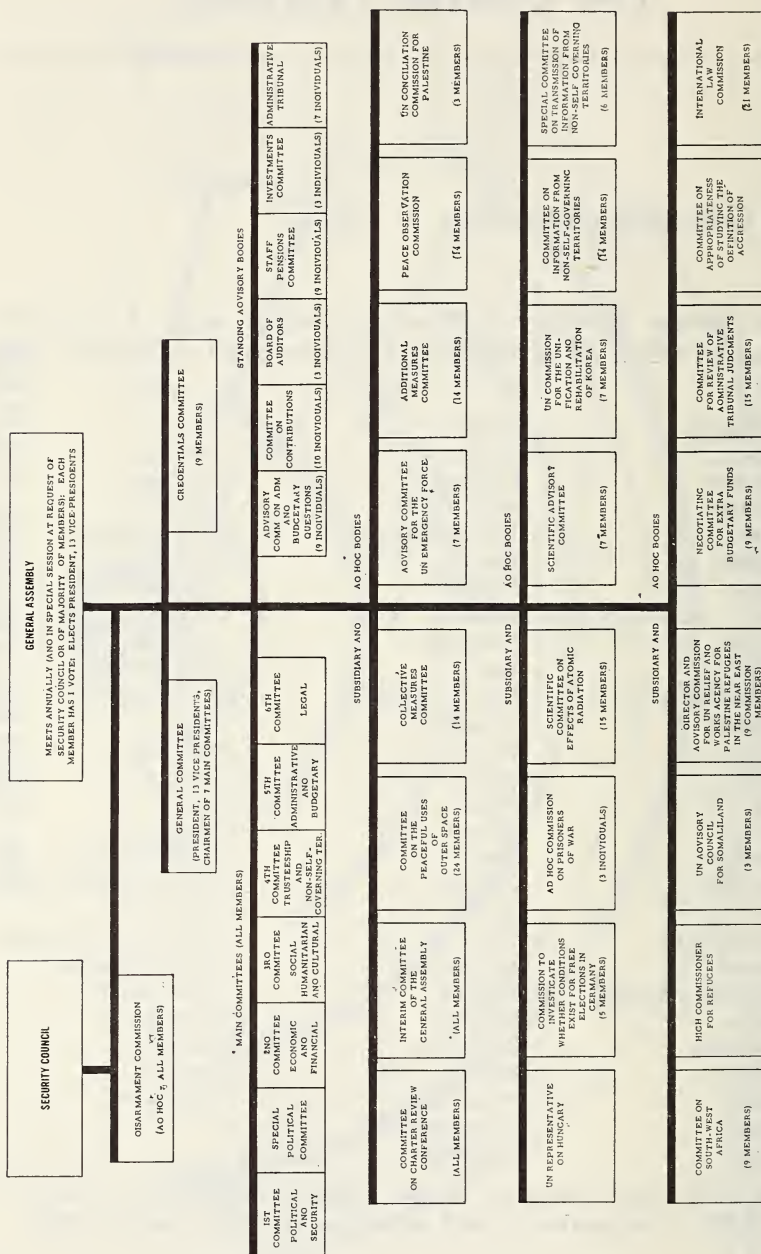
The United Nations

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

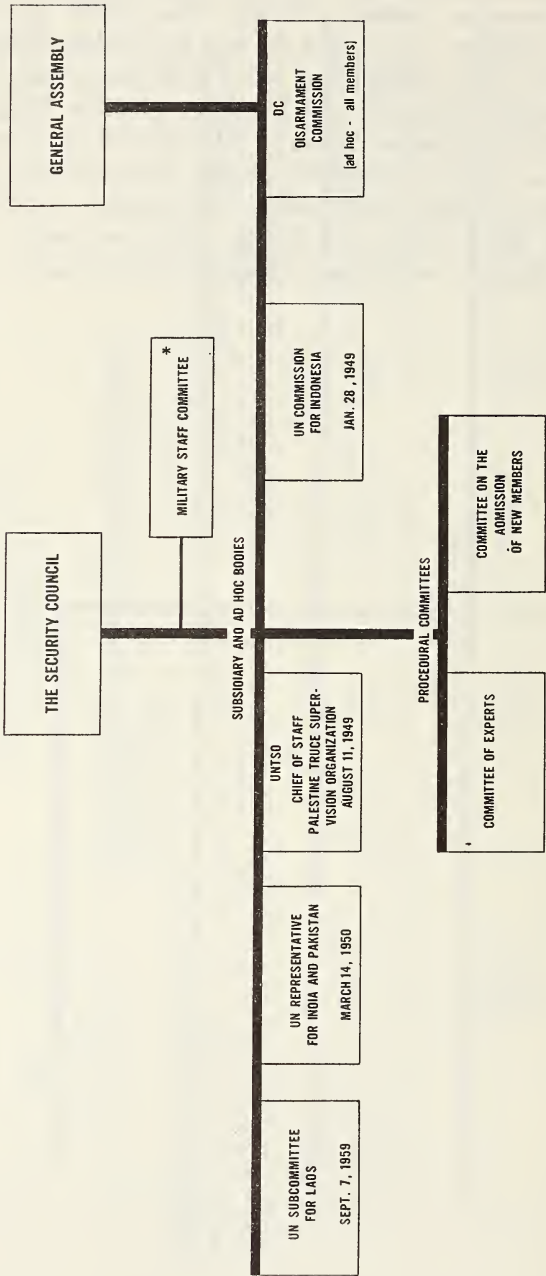
The General Assembly is the only principal organ of the United Nations on which all 82 members are represented. These are listed below:

Afghanistan	Greece	Norway
Albania	Guatemala	Pakistan
Argentina	Guinea	Panama
Australia	Haiti	Paraguay
Austria	Honduras	Peru
Belgium	Hungary	Philippines
Bolivia	Iceland	Poland
Brazil	India	Portugal
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Rumania
Burma	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iraq	Spain
Cambodia	Ireland	Sudan
Canada	Israel	Sweden
Ceylon	Italy	Thailand
Chile	Japan	Tunisia
China	Jordan	Turkey
Colombia	Laos	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Union of South Africa
Cuba	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Libya	United Arab Republic
Denmark	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Malaya	United States
Ecuador	Mexico	Uruguay
El Salvador	Morocco	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Nepal	Yemen
Finland	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
France	New Zealand	
Ghana	Nicaragua	

The 14th regular session of the General Assembly convened in New York on September 15 and adjourned on December 13, 1959.



The Assembly elected Victor A. Belaunde (Peru) President and the chiefs of the delegations of Brazil, Burma, China, France, Morocco, the Philippines, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and the United States as its 13 Vice Presidents. The chairmen of the 7 main committees were Franz Matsch (Austria), Political and Security; Charles King (Liberia), Special Political; Marcial Tamayo (Bolivia), Economic and Financial; Georgette Ciselet (Belgium), Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural; Lambertus Palar (Indonesia), Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories); Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia), Administrative and Budgetary; and Alberto Herrarte (Guatemala), Legal.



* CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

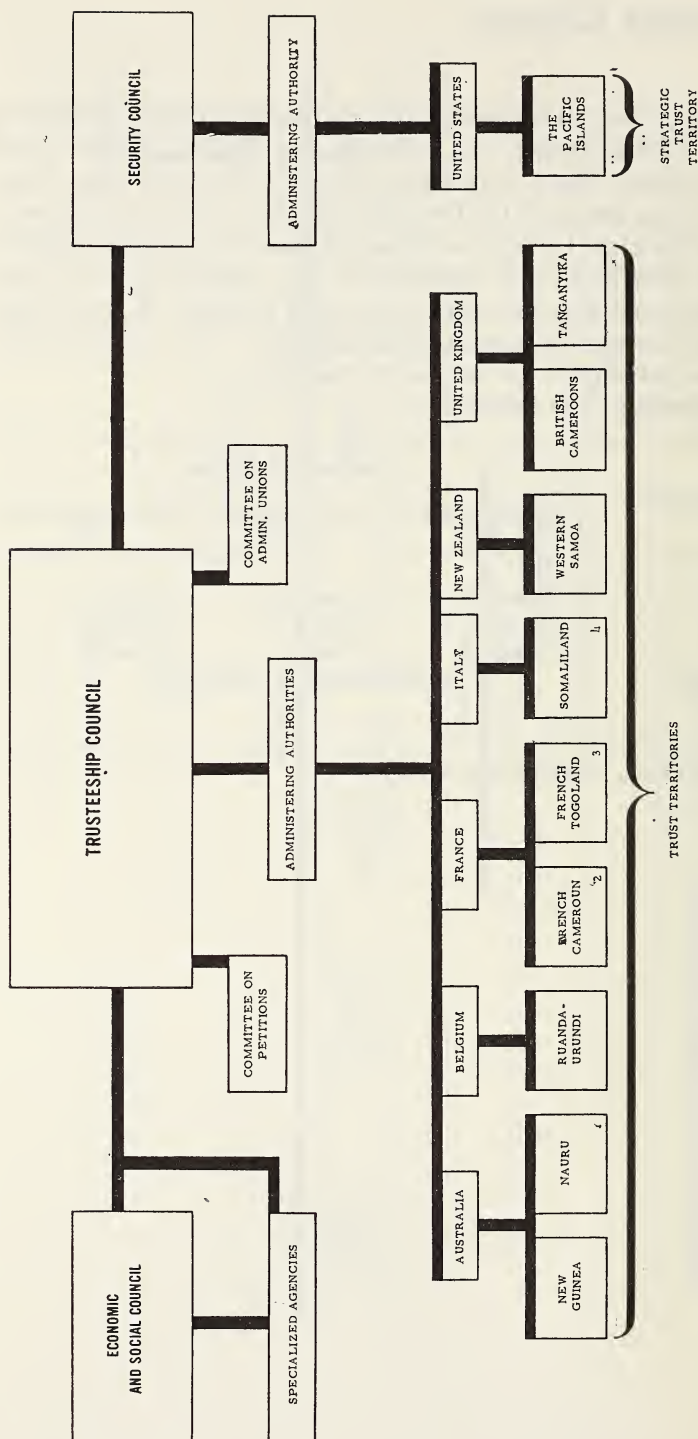
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 members of the United Nations, 5 of which—China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States—have permanent status. The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly, taking into account article 23 of the U.N. Charter to the effect that “due regard” shall be paid to the contribution of members to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the United Nations and to equitable geographic distribution. The nonpermanent members are not eligible for immediate reelection.

The membership is as follows:

Permanent members	Nonpermanent members		
	Term expired Dec. 31, 1959	Term expires Dec. 31, 1960	Term expires Dec. 31, 1961
China	Canada	Argentina	Ceylon.
France	Japan	Italy	Ecuador.
U.S.S.R.	Panama	Tunisia	Poland. ¹
United Kingdom. . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
United States . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

¹ Elected for 1 year. See Part I, pp. 68 to 71.



1. Administered by Australia, on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the U.K. as joint administering authorities.

2. Independence achieved Jan. 1, 1960

3. Independence to be obtained Apr. 27, 1960

4. Independence to be obtained July 1, 1960

Jan. 1, 1960

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council consists of all U.N. members administering trust territories, the permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories, and as many other elected U.N. members not administering trust territories as are required to insure that the total number of members of the Council is equally divided between nations that administer trust territories and those that do not. There were 14 members of the Council in 1959. The elected members serve for a term of 3 years.

Members Administering Trust Territories

Australia	France	United Kingdom
Belgium	Italy	United States
	New Zealand	

Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories

China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
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Members Elected by the General Assembly

Burma (until 1962)	India (until 1960) ¹	United Arab Republic (until 1962)
Haiti (until 1960) ¹	Paraguay (until 1962)	

¹ At the 14th General Assembly India was reelected, and Bolivia was elected to replace Haiti.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

On September 29, 1959, the General Assembly and the Security Council, meeting independently, elected Ricardo J. Alfaro, a national of Panama, to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice created by the death of Judge J. G. Guerrero on October 25, 1958.

The present composition of the Court is as follows:

Members	Nationality	Term expires
H. Klaestad, President	Norwegian . . .	February 5, 1961
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Vice President.	Pakistani. . . .	February 5, 1961
J. Basdevant	French	February 5, 1964
G. H. Hackworth.	U.S..	February 5, 1961
Abdel Hamid Badawi	U.A.R.	February 5, 1967
B. Winarski	Polish	February 5, 1967
E. C. Armand-Ugon	Uruguayan . . .	February 5, 1961
F. E. Kojevnikov	U.S.S.R.	February 5, 1961
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht ¹	British	February 5, 1964
L. M. Moreno Quintana	Argentine	February 5, 1964
R. Córdova	Mexican	February 5, 1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	Chinese	February 5, 1967
Sir Percy Spender	Australian	February 5, 1967
J. Spiropoulos	Greek	February 5, 1967
R. J. Alfaro	Panamanian . . .	February 5, 1964

¹ Judge Lauterpacht died May 8, 1960.

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

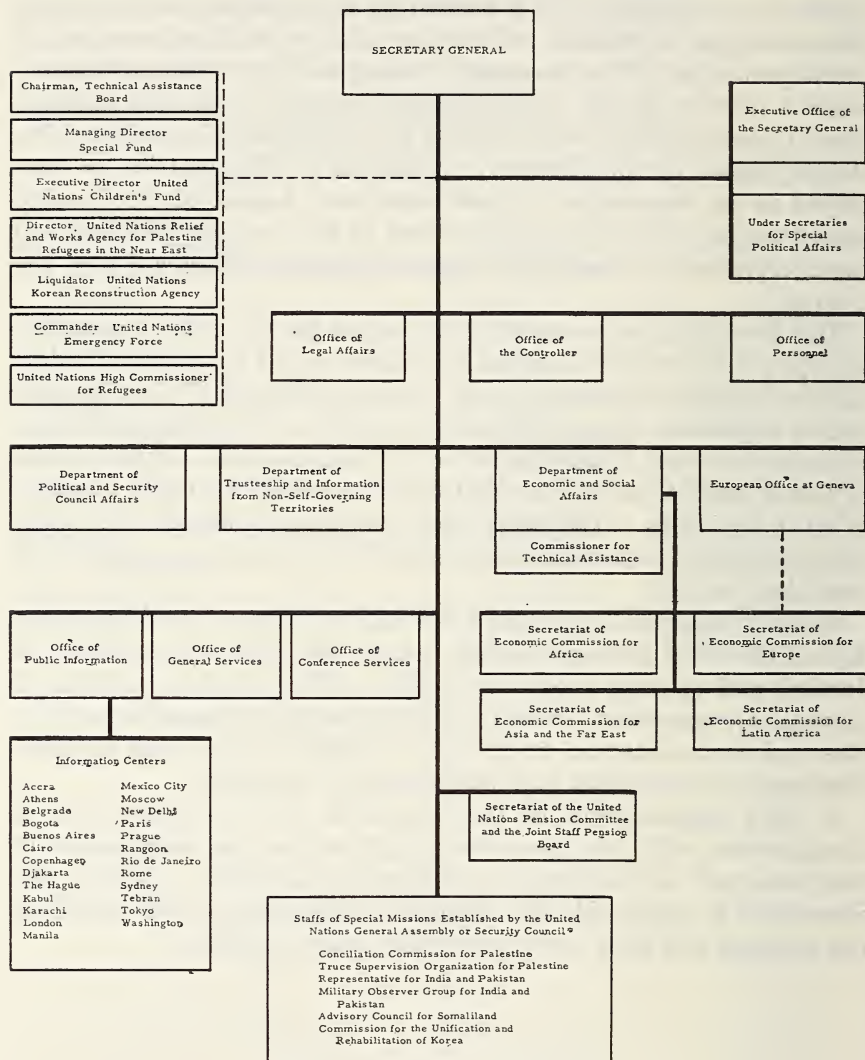
The Secretariat under article 7 of the Charter is a principal organ of the United Nations. It is headed by the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden, who is the chief administrative officer of the organization. The Secretary-General and his staff provide secretariat services for the other principal organs, except the International Court of Justice, which has its own administrative body at The Hague known as the Registry. Nationals of 80 countries are employed in the Secretariat. There were, as of August 31, 1959, 4,745 employees on the staff. The functions of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat are described in general terms in chapter XV of the Charter.

The Secretariat serves as executive agent for the other organs; for example, the Secretary-General has played a key role in the Middle Eastern complex of problems, both as the coordinator of U.N. agencies and as negotiator among the parties involved. The Secretariat provides services and expert staffs for the field missions, such as those in Korea and India-Pakistan and the Trusteeship Council's missions to trust territories. The Secretariat also prepares studies and background material to facilitate the work of the several organs and their subsidiary bodies.

Another important task of the Secretariat is that of servicing meetings of the other principal organs (except the International Court of Justice) and of their subsidiary bodies. This includes provision of physical arrangements, translating, interpreting, preparation of minutes and documentation, publication of official records, and advising chairmen on precedents and parliamentary procedure.

A third responsibility of the Secretariat is the development of arrangements with the Specialized Agencies for the coordination of programs and administrative and financial practices. Finally, the Secretariat is responsible for supplying information to the world on the purposes and daily activities of the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT



* Not included are missions such as the Special Representative on Hungary.

Organization

The main offices at headquarters and their top officials are as follows (as of January 1, 1960):

Secretary-General

Dag Hammarskjöld (Swedish)

Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Andrew Cordier (U.S.), Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Office of Legal Affairs

C. A. Stavropoulos (Greek), Legal Counsel

Office of the Comptroller

B. R. Turner (New Zealand), Comptroller

Office of Personnel

W. A. B. Hamilton (British), Director

Under Secretaries for Special Political Affairs

Ralph Bunche (U.S.)

C. V. Narasimhan (Indian)

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

Anatoly Dobrynin (U.S.S.R.), Under Secretary

Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

D. Protitch (Yugoslav), Under Secretary

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Philippe De Seynes (French), Under Secretary

Roberto Heurtematte (Panamanian), Commissioner for Technical Assistance

Department of Public Information

Alfred Katzin (Union of South Africa), Acting Under Secretary

Office of Conference Services

Victor Hoo (Chinese), Under Secretary

Office of General Services

David Vaughan (U.S.), Director

In addition to the New York headquarters there is a European headquarters at Geneva, directed by Pier Pasquale Spinelli (Italian). This is also the headquarters for the Economic Commission for Europe, headed by Sakari Tuomioja (Finnish), and the offices of the High Commissioner for Refugees, of which Auguste Lindt (Swiss) is the chief. The Secretary-General has also set up small field offices to service the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the 27 information centers required by the Department of Public Information to carry out its responsibility for insuring that peoples in all parts of the world receive full information about the United Nations.

Advisory Committees

The General Assembly exercises control over and gives direction to the administrative processes and financial administration of the Secretariat through its Administrative and Budgetary Committee. In addition it has created numerous expert bodies, the members of which serve on a continuing basis, to assist the Assembly and the Secretary-General in properly discharging their administrative and financial responsibilities. These include the following:

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, composed of 9 members, examines the budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and assists the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly. As of January 1, 1960, the 9 members were Thanassis Agnides (Greek), André Ganem (French), Albert F. Bender, Jr. (U.S.), Ismat Kittani (Iraqi), Alexei Fedorovich Sokirkin (U.S.S.R.), Carlos Blanco (Cuban), A. H. M. Hillis (British), Aga Shahi (Pakistani), and Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombian).

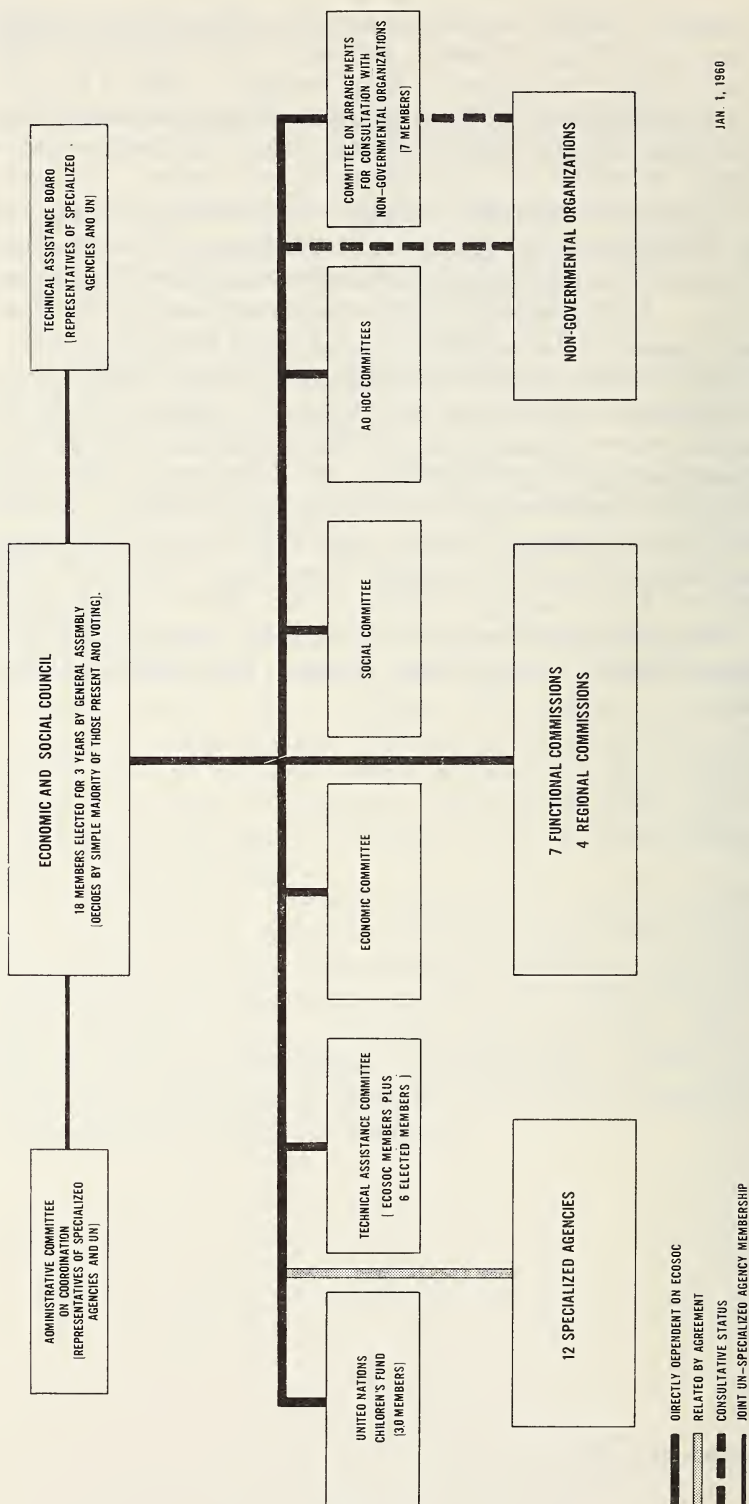
The Committee on Contributions consists of 10 members who advise the General Assembly concerning the apportionment of expenses of the United Nations among members. The members as of January 1, 1960, were René Charron (French), F. Nouredin Kia (Iranian), Shakhhar Jha (Indian), José Correa (Ecuadorean), Jerzy Michalowski (Polish), Raymond T. Bowman (U.S.), José Pareja (Peruvian), Georgy Petrovich Arkadev (U.S.S.R.), A. H. M. Hillis (British), and Sidney Pollock (Canadian).

The Administrative Tribunal, composed of 7 members, hears and passes judgment upon applications alleging nonobservance of contracts of employment or terms of appointment of staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations. As of January 1, 1960, the 7 members, only 3 of whom sit in a particular case, were Mme. Paul Bastid (French), Lord Crook (British), R. Venkataraman (Indian), James J. Casey (U.S.), Omar Loutfi (Egyptian), Arvid Sture Petren (Swedish), and Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguayan).

The Board of Auditors audits the accounts of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and such of the Specialized Agencies as may request its services. As of January 1, 1960, it was composed of 3 members serving for 3 years, as follows: Auditor-General of Netherlands, Auditor-General of Colombia, and Auditor-General of Norway.

The Investments Committee advises the Secretary-General concerning the investment of the assets of the Pension Fund and such other funds on the investment of which the Secretary-General may seek advice. As of January 1, 1960, it was composed of Ivar Rooth (Swedish), Leslie R. Rounds (U.S.), and Jacques Rueff (French).

The Staff Pension Committee represents the United Nations on the Joint Staff Pension Board and administers, in respect of U.N. employees, the powers delegated by the Board relating to admission of participants and granting of benefits. As of January 1, 1960, it was composed of 3 members elected by the General Assembly, 3 members appointed by the Secretary-General, and 3 elected by the participants. The members elected by the General Assembly are A. H. M. Hillis (British), R. Torres Astorga (Chilean), and Albert F. Bender, Jr. (U.S.). The alternates elected by the General Assembly are Johan Kaufmann (Dutch), A. C. Liveran (Israeli), and Bahman Ahaneen (Iranian).



JAN. 1, 1960

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is composed of 1 representative each from 18 member states, 6 countries being elected each year by the General Assembly to serve for a period of 3 years. The Council is composed of the following:

Term expired Dec. 31, 1959	Term expires Dec. 31, 1960	Term expires Dec. 31, 1961	Term expires Dec. 31, 1962
Finland	Chile	Afghanistan . .	Brazil.
Mexico	China	Bulgaria	Denmark.
Pakistan	Costa Rica . . .	New Zealand . .	Japan.
Poland	France	Spain	Poland.
U.S.S.R	Netherlands . .	United States .	U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom .	Sudan	Venezuela . . .	United Kingdom.

There were two sessions of the Council in 1959. The 27th session was convened in México D.F., Mexico, from April 7 to April 24, 1959. The 28th session was convened at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva on June 30 and recessed on July 31, 1959. At the first meeting of its 27th session the Council elected Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico) President and Jerzy Michalowski (Poland) and Zahiruddin Ahmed (Pakistan) First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, for 1959. G. A. Faruqi (Pakistan) was elected Second Vice President at the 28th session in Mr. Ahmed's absence. The 28th session was resumed in New York on December 14 and concluded its work on December 15, 1959.

Functional Commissions

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

1959 chairman: R. S. S. Gunewardene, Ceylon (Reelected)

	Expiration date
Argentina	December 31, 1959
Ceylon	December 31, 1959
Iran	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Italy	December 31, 1959
United States	December 31, 1959
Belgium	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1960
Lebanon	December 31, 1960
Mexico	December 31, 1960
Poland	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1960
France	December 31, 1961
India	December 31, 1961
Iraq	December 31, 1961
Philippines	December 31, 1961
Ukrainian S.S.R.	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1962:

Argentina	Denmark	United States
Austria	Pakistan	Venezuela

The Commission held its 15th session at New York from March 16 to April 10, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE COMMISSION

1959 chairman: C. P. Caranicas, Greece (Reelected)

	Expiration date
Argentina	December 31, 1959
Brazil	December 31, 1959
Pakistan	December 31, 1959
Poland	December 31, 1959
U.S.S.R.	December 31, 1959
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
Australia	December 31, 1960
Greece	December 31, 1960
Indonesia	December 31, 1960
Sudan	December 31, 1960
United States	December 31, 1960
Yugoslavia	December 31, 1960
Belgium	December 31, 1961
Canada	December 31, 1961
Chile	December 31, 1961
France	December 31, 1961
India	December 31, 1961
Uruguay	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to be members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1962:

Argentina	Czechoslovakia	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	Pakistan	United Kingdom

The Commission held its 7th session at New York from March 9 to 24, 1959.

NARCOTIC DRUGS COMMISSION

1959 chairman: D. Nikolic, Yugoslavia (Reelected)

Austria	India	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Iran	United Arab Republic
China	Mexico	United Kingdom
France	Peru	United States
Hungary	Turkey	Yugoslavia

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of 3 years beginning at the first meeting of the Commission in 1960:

Hungary	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Iran	Netherlands	

The Commission held its 14th session at Geneva from April 27 to May 15, 1959.

POPULATION COMMISSION

1959 chairman: J. Mertens de Wilmars, Belgium

	Expiration date
China	December 31, 1959
France	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Norway	December 31, 1959
Ukrainian S.S.R.	December 31, 1959
Argentina	December 31, 1960
Belgium	December 31, 1960
Brazil	December 31, 1960
Canada	December 31, 1960
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1960
El Salvador	December 31, 1961
Japan	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R.	December 31, 1961
United Kingdom	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1963:¹

China	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
France	Norway	

The Commission held its 10th session at Geneva from February 9 to 20, 1959.

¹ Members of Commissions which meet biennially are elected for 4-year terms.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

1959 chairman: José A. Correa, Ecuador

Expiration date

Colombia	December 31, 1959
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1959
Sweden	December 31, 1959
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
Byelorussian S.S.R.	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1960
Ecuador	December 31, 1960
Netherlands	December 31, 1960
New Zealand	December 31, 1960
Spain	December 31, 1960
Australia	December 31, 1961
France	December 31, 1961
Indonesia	December 31, 1961
Italy	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R.	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1963:¹

Brazil	United Arab Republic	Uruguay
Finland	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia

The Commission held its 12th session at New York from April 27 to May 15, 1959.

¹ Members of Commissions which meet biennially are elected for 4-year terms.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1959 chairman: G. E. Wood, New Zealand

	Expiration date
Canada	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
India	December 31, 1959
New Zealand	December 31, 1959
Ukrainian S.S.R	December 31, 1959
Cuba	December 31, 1960
Denmark	December 31, 1960
France	December 31, 1960
Rumania	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1961
Ireland	December 31, 1961
Netherlands	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

The Commission did not meet in the period under review.

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1963:

Australia
Brazil

India
New Zealand

Ukrainian S.S.R.

STATUS OF WOMEN COMMISSION

1959 chairman: Miss Uldarica Mañas, Cuba

	Expiration date
Cuba	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
France	December 31, 1959
Mexico	December 31, 1959
Poland	December 31, 1959
Sweden	December 31, 1959
Argentina	December 31, 1960
Canada	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1960
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1960
Japan	December 31, 1960
Pakistan	December 31, 1960
Greece	December 31, 1961
Israel	December 31, 1961
Netherlands	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961
United Kingdom	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1962:

Colombia	Finland	Mexico
Cuba	France	Poland

The Commission held its 13th session at New York from March 9 to 27, 1959.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

*1959 chairman: Assad Kotaite, Lebanon**Membership in 1959*

Burma	Bulgaria	Austria
China	Lebanon	Indonesia
Ecuador	U.S.S.R	Mexico
France	United States	Rumania
Norway	Venezuela	United Kingdom

By Resolution 724A(XXVIII) the Economic and Social Council terminated the Transport and Communications Commission. The final session of the Commission was held May 4 to 12, 1959.

Regional Commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

*Headquarters: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**1959 chairman: H.E. Ato Abebe Retta, Ethiopia*

Belgium	Liberia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Libya	Union of South Africa ¹
France	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Ghana	Portugal	United Kingdom
Guinea	Spain	
Italy	Sudan	

Associate Members

Federation of Nigeria	Trust Territory of	Somaliland
Gambia	Somaliland under	Protectorate
Kenya and Zanzibar	Italian Administra-	Tanganyika
Sierra Leone	tion	Uganda

The Commission held its first session at Addis Ababa from December 29, 1958, to January 6, 1959.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

*Headquarters: Bangkok, Thailand**1959 chairman: R. G. Casey, Australia*

Afghanistan	Indonesia	New Zealand
Australia	Iran	Pakistan
Burma	Japan	Philippines
Cambodia	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Ceylon	Laos	U.S.S.R.
China	Malaya	United Kingdom
France	Nepal	United States
India	Netherlands	Viet-Nam, Republic of

Associate Members

Hong Kong	Singapore-British Borneo
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The Commission held its 15th session at Broadbeach, Queensland, Australia, from March 9 to 19, 1959.

¹ The Union of South Africa did not participate in the work of the Commission in 1959.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

*Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland**1959 chairman: Tommaso Notarangeli, Italy*

Albania	Greece	Rumania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ireland	Turkey
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	Norway	United States
France	Poland	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity.

The Commission held its 14th session at Geneva from April 20 to May 6, 1959.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

*Headquarters: Santiago, Chile**1959 chairman: Fernando Elela, Panama*

Argentina	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Bolivia	El Salvador	Panama
Brazil	France	Paraguay
Chile	Guatemala	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Honduras	United States
Cuba	Mexico	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Venezuela

The Commission held its 8th session at Panama City, Panama, from May 14 to 23, 1959.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

Children's Fund (UNICEF)

On the recommendation of the 21st session of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly during its 11th session decided that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund from January 1, 1957, should be reconstituted to consist of 30 states members of the United Nations or members of the Specialized Agencies. The 30 are to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for 3-year terms, with due regard to geographic distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries. The Economic and Social Council decided that the members of the Executive Board would be designated directly as the seats became vacant.

There were two meetings of the 30-member Executive Board held in 1959. The meetings of the Board from March 2 to 12, 1959, were held at Geneva, and the meetings from September 8 to 18, 1959, were held at headquarters in New York.

The membership is as follows:

1959 chairman: J. Ryan, Australia

Expiration date

Australia	December 31, 1961
Austria	December 31, 1959
Belgium	December 31, 1961
Brazil	December 31, 1960
Chile	December 31, 1961
China	December 31, 1960
Colombia	December 31, 1959
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
Ecuador	December 31, 1959
El Salvador	December 31, 1960
France	December 31, 1960
Germany, Federal Republic of	December 31, 1961
India	December 31, 1960
Indonesia	December 31, 1959
Iran	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Italy	December 31, 1961
New Zealand	December 31, 1961
Pakistan	December 31, 1961
Philippines	December 31, 1960
Poland	December 31, 1960
Sweden	December 31, 1959
Switzerland	December 31, 1959
Tunisia	December 31, 1960
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1959
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
United States	December 31, 1960
Yugoslavia	December 31, 1961

The following countries were elected members of the Board by the Economic and Social Council for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1961: Bulgaria and Dominican Republic.

The following countries were elected for the period January 1, 1960, through December 31, 1962:

Ecuador	Mexico	United Kingdom
Greece	Sweden	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Indonesia	Switzerland	
Iran	Turkey	

*Expanded Program of Technical Assistance**Contributions Pledged and Received as of December 31, 1959*

(Calendar year 1959)

Country	Amount Pledged (US\$ equiv.)	Amount Received (US\$ equiv.)
Afghanistan	\$12, 500	\$12, 500
Albania	2, 000	2, 000
Argentina	99, 692	99, 692
Australia	625, 000	625, 000
Austria	57, 692	57, 692
Belgium	437, 500	. . . . .
Bolivia	20, 789	. . . . .
Brazil	832, 432	740, 541
Bulgaria	14, 706	14, 706
Burma	35, 000	35, 000
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	50, 000	50, 000
Cambodia	6, 171	6, 171
Canada	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000
Ceylon	20, 000	20, 000
Chile	52, 381	52, 381
China	20, 000	20, 000
Colombia	126, 800	126, 800
Costa Rica	10, 053	10, 053
Cuba	125, 000	. . . . .
Czechoslovakia	104, 444	104, 444
Denmark	651, 513	651, 513
Ecuador	11, 333	. . . . .
El Salvador	7, 700	7, 700
Ethiopia	20, 000	20, 000
Federation of Malaya	20, 000	20, 000
Finland	25, 000	25, 000
France	1, 555, 288	1, 553, 616
Germany, Federal Republic of	1, 190, 476	1, 190, 476
Ghana	44, 100	28, 385
Greece	30, 000	. . . . .
Guatemala	12, 000	. . . . .
Haiti	14, 400	. . . . .
Honduras	10, 000	. . . . .
Hungary	42, 608	42, 608
Iceland	3, 888	3, 888
India	525, 000	525, 000
Indonesia	48, 184	48, 184
Iran	50, 495	50, 495
Iraq	56, 000	56, 000
Ireland	14, 000	14, 000
Israel	50, 000	36, 112
Italy	400, 000	112, 000
Japan	135, 000	135, 000

*Contributions Pledged and Received as of December 31,
1959—Continued*

(Calendar year 1959)

Country	Amount Pledged (US\$ equiv.)	Amount Received (US\$ equiv.)
Jordan	\$5, 881	\$5, 881
Korea, Republic of	3, 500	3, 500
Laos	3, 000	3, 000
Lebanon	7, 813	. . . . .
Liberia	25, 000	25, 000
Libya	6, 000	6, 000
Luxembourg	4, 000	4, 000
Mexico	113, 600	113, 600
Monaco	1, 013	1, 013
Morocco	10, 000	. . . . .
Nepal	5, 000	. . . . .
Netherlands	1, 202, 000	1, 202, 000
New Zealand	210, 000	210, 000
Norway	450, 791	450, 791
Pakistan	170, 000	170, 000
Panama	4, 000	. . . . .
Paraguay	12, 000	. . . . .
Peru	30, 000	. . . . .
Philippines	66, 000	66, 000
Poland	75, 000	75, 000
Portugal	15, 000	15, 000
Romania	16, 667	16, 667
Saudi Arabia	25, 000	25, 000
Spain	50, 000	50, 000
Sudan	119, 350	119, 350
Sweden	902, 764	902, 764
Switzerland	348, 837	348, 837
Thailand	38, 186	38, 186
Tunisia	2, 000	. . . . .
Turkey	210, 000	210, 000
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	125, 000	125, 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
United Arab Republic	114, 877	. . . . .
United Kingdom	2, 240, 000	2, 240, 000
United States	¹ 11, 863, 203	10, 190, 003
Uruguay	120, 000	. . . . .
Vatican City	1, 000	1, 000
Venezuela	350, 000	175, 000
Viet-Nam, Republic of	25, 714	25, 714
Yugoslavia	116, 667	116, 667
Total	29, 658, 008	26, 431, 930

¹ A contribution of \$38 million has been pledged to EPTA and the Special Fund subject to the condition that it will not exceed 40 percent of the total contributions to each of the two programs.

High Commissioner for Refugees

High Commissioner for Refugees: A. R. Lindt, Switzerland
1959 chairman: Max Wershot, Canada

General Assembly Resolution 1166 (XII) authorized, and Economic and Social Council Resolution 672 (XXV) established, an Executive Committee of the Program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take the place of the former Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) which ceased to exist December 31, 1958. The new Executive Committee held two regular meetings at Geneva from January 26 to 30, 1959, and from October 6 to 9, 1959. One special session was also held at Geneva from June 15 to 19, 1959.

The Economic and Social Council elected the following countries members of the Executive Committee, subject to review at the 31st session of the Council:

Australia	France	Switzerland
Austria	Greece	Tunisia
Belgium	Holy See	Turkey
Brazil	Iran	United Kingdom
Canada	Israel	United States
China	Italy	Venezuela
Colombia	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Norway	
Federal Republic of Germany	Sweden	

Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency was established by a resolution of the General Assembly on December 1, 1950, for the purpose of relieving the suffering and repairing the devastation caused by aggression in Korea, and of laying the necessary economic foundations for the political unification and independence of the country. From its inception through September 30, 1959, UNKRA had received \$141,411,625 in voluntary contributions from 39 governments. The United States was the largest contributor. The Advisory Committee of five nations—Canada, India, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay—continued during 1959 to advise the Agent General of UNKRA with regard to major problems pertaining to planning and operations.

*Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)**Contributions by Governments in Cash and Kind and Contributions Direct to Refugees*

(As of December 31, 1959)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1/1/59-12/31/59</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>1/1/59-12/31/59</i>
A. Contributions from governments direct to UNRWA		Luxembourg	2, 000
Australia	\$190, 400	Malaya	3, 000
Austria	2, 000	Monaco	203
Belgium	30, 000	Morocco	4, 796
Canada	2, 075, 000	Netherlands	65, 790
Cuba	5, 000	New Zealand	140, 000
Denmark	43, 440	Norway	21, 000
Germany, Federal Re- public of	238, 095	Pakistan	20, 964
France	264, 002	Saudi Arabia	138, 833
Gambia	30	Sweden	57, 915
Gaza	129, 592	Switzerland	35, 047
Ghana	3, 000	Turkey	5, 000
Greece	39, 000	United Arab Republic ¹ .	408, 233
Holy See	1, 000	United Kingdom	5, 400, 000
India	18, 381	United States	23, 000, 000
Iran	6, 000	Viet-Nam	2, 500
Ireland	2, 814	Yugoslavia	40, 000
Japan	10, 000		
Jordan	98, 804	Subtotal	32, 543, 183
Laos	1, 000	B. Contributions from private and International Agencies direct to UNRWA	
Lebanon	23, 844		\$408, 070
Liberia	6, 500		
Libya	10, 000	Total	32, 951, 253

¹ Early in 1958 Egypt and Syria were united into a single state, the United Arab Republic. Prior to that time they contributed individually as separate states

The Specialized Agencies

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) ¹

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

Director General: B. R. Sen, India

Afghanistan	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Argentina	Guinea	Norway
Australia	Haiti	Pakistan
Austria	Honduras	Panama
Belgium	Iceland	Paraguay
Bolivia	India	Peru
Brazil	Indonesia	Philippines
Burma	Iran	Poland
Cambodia	Iraq	Portugal
Canada	Ireland	Saudi Arabia
Ceylon	Israel	Spain
Chile	Italy	Sudan
Colombia	Japan	Sweden
Costa Rica	Jordan	Switzerland
Cuba	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Denmark	Laos	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Turkey
Ecuador	Liberia	Union of South Africa
El Salvador	Libya	United Arab Republic
Ethiopia	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Finland	Malaya	United States
France	Mexico	Uruguay
Germany, Federal Re- public of	Morocco	Venezuela
Ghana	Nepal	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Greece	Netherlands	Yemen
	New Zealand	Yugoslavia

Members When Trusteeship Ends or Full Independence Is Reached, and Appropriate Instrument of Acceptance Submitted

Cameroun	Nigeria	Republic of Togo
Cyprus	Somalia	

Associate Members

Chad	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federa- tion of
Cyprus	Senegal
Gabon	Somalia
Malagasy Republic	Soudanese Republic
Nigeria	

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)¹

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

President: Eugene R. Black, United States

Vice President: W. A. B. Iliff, United Kingdom

Vice President: J. Burke Knapp, United States

Vice President and General Counsel: Davidson Sommers, United States

Afghanistan	Ghana	Nicaragua
Argentina	Greece	Norway
Australia	Guatemala	Pakistan
Austria	Haiti	Panama
Belgium	Honduras	Paraguay
Bolivia	Iceland	Peru
Brazil	India	Philippines
Burma	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Canada	Iran	Spain
Ceylon	Iraq	Sudan
Chile	Ireland	Sweden
China	Israel	Thailand
Colombia	Italy	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Japan	Turkey
Cuba	Jordan	Union of South Africa
Denmark	Korea, Republic of	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Libya	United States
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Malaya	Venezuela
Finland	Mexico	Viet-Nam, Republic of
France	Morocco	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal	Netherlands	
Republic of		

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)¹

Headquarters: Montreal, Canada

Secretary General: Ronald Macalister Macdonnell, Canada

Afghanistan	Ghana	Netherlands
Argentina	Greece	New Zealand
Australia	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Austria	Guinea	Norway
Belgium	Haiti	Pakistan
Bolivia	Honduras	Paraguay
Brazil	Iceland	Peru
Burma	India	Philippines
Cambodia	Indonesia	Poland
Canada	Iran	Portugal
Ceylon	Iraq	Spain
Chile	Ireland	Sudan
China	Israel	Sweden
Colombia	Italy	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Japan	Thailand
Cuba	Jordan	Tunisia
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Republic of	Turkey
Denmark	Laos	Union of South Africa
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	United Arab Republic
Ecuador	Liberia	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Libya	United States
Ethiopia	Luxembourg	Uruguay
Finland	Malaya	Venezuela
France	Mexico	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Germany, Federal Republic of	Morocco	

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC) ¹*Headquarters: Washington, D.C.**President: Robert L. Garner, United States*

Afghanistan	France	Luxembourg
Argentina	Germany, Federal Re-	Malaya
Australia	public of	Mexico
Austria	Ghana	Netherlands
Belgium	Greece	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Guatemala	Norway
Brazil	Haiti	Pakistan
Burma	Honduras	Panama
Canada	Iceland	Paraguay
Ceylon	India	Peru
Chile	Indonesia	Philippines
Colombia	Iran	Sweden
Costa Rica	Iraq	Thailand
Cuba	Ireland	Turkey
Denmark	Israel	Union of South Africa
Dominican Republic	Italy	United Arab Republic
Ecuador	Japan	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Jordan	United States
Ethiopia	Lebanon	Venezuela
Finland	Libya	

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO) ¹*Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland**Director General: David A. Morse, United States*

Afghanistan	Ghana	Norway
Albania	Greece	Pakistan
Argentina	Guatemala	Panama
Australia	Guinea	Paraguay
Austria	Haiti	Peru
Belgium	Honduras	Philippines
Bolivia	Hungary	Poland
Brazil	Iceland	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Rumania
Burma	Indonesia	Spain
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iran	Sudan
Canada	Iraq	Sweden
Ceylon	Ireland	Switzerland
Chile	Israel	Thailand
China	Italy	Tunisia
Colombia	Japan	Turkey
Costa Rica	Jordan	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cuba	Lebanon	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Libya	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Malaya	United States
El Salvador	Mexico	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Morocco	Venezuela
Finland	Netherlands	Viet-Nam, Republic of
France	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Nicaragua	

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)¹

Headquarters: London, England

Secretary General: Ove Nielsen, Denmark

The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention came into force March 17, 1958, when 21 states ratified it. The first assembly of IMCO was held at London, England, January 6, 1959. The following countries have adhered to the convention:

Argentina	Ghana	Norway
Australia	Greece	Pakistan
Belgium	Haiti	Panama
Burma	Honduras	Sweden
Canada	India ²	Switzerland
China	Iran	Turkey
Denmark	Ireland	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Israel	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Italy	United States
Finland	Japan	U.S.S.R.
France	Liberia	
Germany, Federal	Mexico	
Republic of	Netherlands	

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)¹

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Chairman of the Executive Board and Managing Director: Per Jacobsson, Sweden

Deputy Managing Director: H. Merle Cochran, United States

The membership is the same as the member states of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (see p. 257). A state is required to belong to the International Monetary Fund before it can join the Bank.

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

² Subject to acceptance of a declaration or reservation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)¹*Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland**Secretary General: Gerald C. Gross, United States*

Afghanistan	Guatemala	Portugal
Albania	Guinea	Portuguese Overseas
Argentina	Haiti	Provinces
Australia	Honduras	Rhodesia and Nyasa-
Austria	Hungary	land, Federation of
Belgian Congo and Ter-	Iceland	Rumania
ritory of Ruanda-	India	Saudi Arabia
Urundi	Indonesia	South Africa, Union of
Belgium	Iran	South-West Africa, Ter-
Bolivia	Iraq	ritory of
Brazil	Ireland	Spain
Bulgaria	Israel	Spanish Provinces in
Burma	Italy	Africa
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Japan	Sudan
Cambodia	Jordan	Sweden
Canada	Korea, Republic of	Switzerland
Ceylon	Kuwait	Thailand
Chile	Laos	Tunisia
China	Lebanon	Turkey
Colombia	Liberia	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Costa Rica	Libya	U.S.S.R.
Cuba	Luxembourg	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Malaya	United Kingdom
Denmark	Mexico	Overseas Territories for
Dominican Republic	Monaco	which the United
Ecuador	Morocco	Kingdom is respon-
El Salvador	Nepal	sible
Ethiopia	Netherlands	United States
Finland	New Zealand	Territories of the U.S.A.
France	Nicaragua	Uruguay
French Community and	Norway	Vatican City
French Overseas Ter-	Pakistan	Venezuela
ritories	Panama	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Germany, Federal Re-	Paraguay	Yemen
public of	Peru	Yugoslavia
Ghana	Philippines	
Greece	Poland	

Associate Members

Bermuda—British Caribbean Group
 British East Africa
 British West Africa
 Singapore-British Borneo Group
 Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration

¹ Membership shown in Annexes 1 and 2 to the ITU Convention signed at Geneva Dec. 21, 1959.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)¹

Headquarters: Paris, France

Director General: Vittorino Veronese, Italy

Afghanistan	Germany, Federal	New Zealand
Albania	Republic of	Nicaragua
Argentina	Ghana	Norway
Australia	Greece	Pakistan
Austria	Guatemala	Panama
Belgium	Haiti	Paraguay
Bolivia	Honduras	Peru
Brazil	Hungary	Philippines
Bulgaria	India	Poland
Burma	Indonesia	Rumania
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Cambodia	Iraq	Spain
Canada	Israel	Sudan
Ceylon	Italy	Sweden
Chile	Japan	Switzerland
China	Jordan	Thailand
Colombia	Korea, Republic of	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Laos	Turkey
Cuba	Lebanon	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Libya	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Malaya	United States
El Salvador	Mexico	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Monaco	Venezuela
Finland	Morocco	Viet-Nam, Republic of
France	Nepal	Yugoslavia
	Netherlands	

Associate Members

The Federation of the West Indies
Kuwait
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
State of Singapore ²
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

² Status as an associate member to take effect Jan. 1, 1960.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)¹*Headquarters: Bern, Switzerland**Secretary General: Fritz Hess, Switzerland*

Afghanistan	Honduras	Rumania
Albania	Hungary	San Marino
Algeria	Iceland	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	India	Somaliland (Trust Territory under Italian Administration)
Australia	Indonesia	Spain
Austria	Iran	Spanish Territories of Africa
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	Iraq	Sudan
Belgium	Ireland	Sweden
Bolivia	Israel	Syria ²
Brazil	Italy	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Japan	Thailand
Burma	Jordan	Tunisia
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Korea, Republic of	Turkey
Cambodia	Laos	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Canada	Lebanon	Union of South Africa
Ceylon	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Libya	United Kingdom
China	Luxembourg	United Kingdom colonies, protectorates, and overseas territories and territories under trusteeship
Colombia	Malaya	United States of America
Costa Rica	Mexico	United States overseas territories, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Cuba	Monaco	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	Morocco	Vatican City
Denmark	Nepal	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Ecuador	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	Yemen
Egypt ²	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
El Salvador	Nicaragua	
Ethiopia	Norway	
Finland	Pakistan	
France	Panama	
French overseas territories	Paraguay	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Peru	
Ghana	Philippines	
Greece	Poland	
Guatemala	Portugal	
Guinea	Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia, and Oceania	
Haiti	Portuguese Provinces of West Africa	

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.² Egypt and Syria which formed the United Arab Republic are listed under the former designation by UPU.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)¹*Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland**Director General: Marcolino G. Candau, Brazil*

Afghanistan	Greece	Norway
Albania	Guatemala	Pakistan
Argentina	Guinea	Panama
Australia	Haiti	Paraguay
Austria	Honduras	Peru
Belgium	Hungary ²	Philippines
Bolivia	Iceland	Poland
Brazil	India	Portugal
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Rumania
Burma	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Byelorussian S.S.R. ²	Iraq	Spain
Cambodia	Ireland	Sudan
Canada	Israel	Sweden
Ceylon	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	Thailand
China	Jordan	Tunisia
Colombia	Korea, Republic of	Turkey
Costa Rica	Laos	Ukrainian S.S.R. ²
Cuba	Lebanon	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Libya	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Malaya	United States
El Salvador	Mexico	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Monaco	Venezuela
Finland	Morocco	Viet-Nam, Republic of
France	Nepal	Yemen
Germany, Federal Re- public of	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Ghana	New Zealand	
	Nicaragua	

Associate members

Nigeria, Federation of	Rhodesia and Nyasa- land, Federation of	Sierra Leone
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¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.² States no longer considering themselves members.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)¹*Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland**Secretary General: D. A. Davies, United Kingdom*

Afghanistan	Ghana	Portugal
Albania	Greece	Portuguese East Africa
Argentina	Guatemala	(Mozambique)
Australia	Guinea	Portuguese West Africa
Austria	Haiti	(Angola)
Belgian Congo	Hong Kong	Rhodesia and Nyasa-
Belgium	Hungary	land, Federation of
Bolivia	Iceland	Rumania
Brazil	India	Saudi Arabia
British East African	Indonesia	Singapore and the Brit-
Territories including	Iran	ish Territories in
the Seychelles	Iraq	Borneo
British West African	Ireland	Spain
Territories	Israel	Spanish Guinea
Bulgaria	Italy	Sudan
Burma	Japan	Surinam
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Jordan	Sweden
Cambodia	Korea, Republic of	Switzerland
Canada	Laos	Thailand
Ceylon	Lebanon	Tunisia
Chile	Libya	Turkey
China	Luxembourg	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cuba	Madagascar	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Malaya	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Mauritius	United Arab Republic
Dominican Republic	Mexico	United Kingdom of
Ecuador	Morocco	Great Britain and
El Salvador	Netherlands	Northern Ireland
Ethiopia	Netherlands Antilles	United States of
Finland	Netherlands New	America
France	Guinea	Uruguay
French Cameroun	New Caledonia	Venezuela
French Equatorial	New Zealand	Viet-Nam, Republic of
Africa	Nicaragua	West Indies, the
French Polynesia	Norway	Bahamas, British
French Somaliland	Pakistan	Guiana, British
French Togoland	Paraguay	Honduras, and the
French West Africa	Peru	British Virgin
Germany, Federal	Philippines	Islands
Republic of	Poland	Yugoslavia

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

Certain Other International Organizations

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY¹

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

Director General: W. Sterling Cole, United States

Afghanistan	Greece	Pakistan
Albania	Guatemala	Paraguay
Argentina	Haiti	Peru
Australia	Holy See	Philippines
Austria	Honduras	Poland
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal
Brazil	Iceland	Rumania
Bulgaria	India	Spain
Burma	Indonesia	Sudan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iran	Sweden
Cambodia	Iraq	Switzerland
Canada	Israel	Thailand
Ceylon	Italy	Tunisia
China	Japan	Turkey
Cuba	Korea, Republic of	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	Union of South Africa
Denmark	Mexico	U.S.S.R.
Dominican Republic	Monaco	United Arab Republic
Ecuador	Morocco	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Netherlands	United States
Ethiopia	New Zealand	Venezuela
Finland	Nicaragua	Viet-Nam, Republic of
France	Norway	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of		

¹ Membership as of Dec. 31, 1959.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Headquarters: Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, The West Indies

Secretary General: Clovis F. Beaugregard, France (Martinique)

France
Netherlands

United Kingdom
United States

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Headquarters: Nouméa, New Caledonia

Secretary General: Thomas R. Smith, New Zealand

Australia
France

Netherlands
New Zealand

United Kingdom
United States

United States Representation

UNITED STATES MISSIONS

United Nations Headquarters

The United States is represented by a permanent mission at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York. Under the direction of the representative of the United States to the United Nations, the mission carries out the instructions of the President, as transmitted by the Secretary of State, in U.N. bodies at the headquarters of the United Nations. It also serves as the channel of communication between the U.S. Government and the U.N. organs, agencies, and commissions at the headquarters and the delegations of other nations to the United Nations located in New York. It is a base of operations for the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly and to other U.N. organs and agencies when they meet in New York.

The structure, organization, and functions of the U.S. mission to the United Nations have been determined in the main by the following factors:

1. The requirements of the U.N. Charter and the resolutions of the organs of the United Nations, the General Assembly in particular.
2. The provisions of the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Cong.) as amended by Public Law 341 of the Eighty-first Congress.
3. Executive Order 10108.
4. Location of the headquarters of the United Nations in the United States and the consequent need for the United States to assume the responsibilities of "host government."
5. The fact that the United States in consequence of its leadership role in the United Nations, is represented on all organs and virtually all commissions and committees of the United Nations.

The chief of the mission is the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, who, by statute, is the U.S. Representative in the Security Council. He is assisted by a deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations, who, by statute, is Deputy U.S. Representative in the Security Council. There is also a second deputy representative in the Security Council. Other principal officers of the mission are the U.S. Representatives on the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.

The main source of policy guidance and strategical direction for the conduct of the U.S. participation in the United Nations is necessarily the Department of State. The mission, however, has a staff consisting of a counselor, a small number of advisers and a secretariat under a chief administrative officer. The advisers assist the U.S. Representative in (1) planning the tactical pursuit of U.S. policy objectives in the light of the political and parliamentary situations in U.N. organs and bodies; (2) consultation, negotiation, and liaison with other delegations and the U.N. Secretariat; and (3) the discharge of the responsibilities of the United States as "host government," in particular those arising from the headquarters agreement between the United States and the United Nations (Public Law 357, 80th Cong.) and the International Organizations Immunities Act (Public Law 291, 79th Cong.), which deal *inter alia* with relations of the United Nations, its officials, and delegation members with Federal, State, and local authorities. The secretariat of the mission assists the U.S. representative in (1) the coordination of the above activities; (2) the provision of necessary research, reference, reporting, and communications services; and (3) the administration and management of the U.S. mission.

Other United States Missions

In addition to the U.S. mission to the United Nations, the United States during 1959 maintained several special missions in order to participate effectively in the work of certain U.N. bodies that do not have headquarters in the United States.

A U.S. representative and a permanent resident delegation at Geneva maintained liaison for the United States with the European office of the United Nations, the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, and the World Meteorological Organization.

A special U.S. mission, the Office of the U.S. Representative to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, was maintained in Montreal, and a U.S. mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency was maintained at Vienna, Austria, the Agency's headquarters.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS

United States Representative and Chief of United States Mission to the United Nations
Henry Cabot Lodge
Deputy United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth
Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council
James W. Barco

The General Assembly

FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15-
DECEMBER 13, 1959

Representatives

Christian A. Herter ¹
Henry Cabot Lodge
James J. Wadsworth ²
James G. Fulton
Clement J. Zablocki
George Meany
Walter S. Robertson

Alternate Representatives

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
Erle Coker, Jr.
Virgil M. Hancher
Mary P. Lord (Mrs. Oswald B. Lord)
Harold Riegelman

SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

Representative

Henry Cabot Lodge

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Representative

Mason Sears
Benjamin Gerig, Alternate

¹ When in attendance the Secretary served as Senior Representative *ex officio*. At other times Ambassador Lodge served as Senior Representative.

² Mr. Wadsworth headed the U.S. Delegation during Mr. Lodge's absence from New York while serving as the President's personal representative during Mr. Khrushchev's tour of the United States.

United Nations Collective Measures Committee

United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United States Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge
Deputy Representative
James W. Barco

United Nations Peace Observation Commission

United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

United States Representative, Advisory Commission
Harry N. Howard

Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

United States Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge
Deputy Representative
James J. Wadsworth

The Security Council

Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge
Deputy Representatives
James J. Wadsworth
James W. Barco

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Representatives

Air Force: Lt. Gen. William E. Hall, USAF

Army: Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, USA

Navy: Vice Adm. Thomas S. Combs, USN

Deputy Representatives

Air Force: Col. Reginald F. C. Vance, USAF (retired Apr. 30, 1959)

Col. Philip Shepley, USAF (beginning May 1, 1959)

Army: Col. Robert C. Leslie, USA (retired Sept. 30, 1959)

Lt. Col. Paul V. Fahey, USA (beginning Oct. 1, 1959)

Navy: Col. Arthur J. Stuart, USMC (detached June 4, 1959)

Capt. R. A. Theobald, Jr., USN (beginning June 1, 1959)

Secretariat

Col. Philip Shepley, USAF

The Trusteeship Council

United States Representative

Mason Sears

Deputy Representative

Benjamin Gerig

The Economic and Social Council

Representative

Christopher H. Phillips

Deputy Representative

Walter M. Kotschnig

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

*Commodity Trade:*¹ Thomas C. Mann

Human Rights: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord

Narcotic Drugs: Harry J. Anslinger (Frederick T. Merrill, Acting U.S. Representative, 14th Session, Geneva, April 27–May 15, 1959)

Population: Kingsley Davis

Social: Mrs. Althea K. Hottel

Statistical: Raymond T. Bowman

Status of Women: Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn

Transport and Communications: Donald Vaughn Lowe

¹ The U.S. representative at the 20th session of the Economic and Social Council announced that the United States would not be able to participate as a member in the work of the Commission and would be satisfied to see some other member elected to membership in its place. The United States subsequently decided to attend a reconstituted Commission.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Asia and the Far East, Economic Commission for:

15th session (Broadbeach, Queensland, Australia, March 9-19, 1959):

U.S. Representative: Christopher H. Phillips

Europe, Economic Commission for:

14th session (Geneva, April 20-May 8, 1959):

U.S. Representative: Henry J. Heinz II

Latin America, Economic Commission for:

8th session (Panama City, May 14-23, 1959):

U.S. Representative: Harold M. Randall

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

United States Representative, Executive Board

Mrs. Katherine Brownell Oettinger

Mrs. Elizabeth Clare Taubman, alternate

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United States Member, FAO Council

Clarence L. Miller (31st session) (Rome, June 15-24, 1959)

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(No permanent representative)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors

Robert B. Anderson

Alternate U.S. Governor

C. Douglas Dillon

U.S. Executive Director

T. Graydon Upton

Alternate U.S. Executive Director

John S. Hooker

International Civil Aviation Organization

U.S. Representative on the Council of ICAO

Nelson B. David

Alternate U.S. Representative on the Council of ICAO and U.S. Representative on the Air Navigation Commission

Howard W. Helfert (resigned Aug. 9, 1959)

U.S. Representative on the Air Navigation Commission (Sept.-Dec. 1959)

Claude H. Smith

International Finance Corporation

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors
Robert B. Anderson
Alternate U.S. Governor
C. Douglas Dillon
U.S. Executive Director
T. Graydon Upton
Alternate U.S. Executive Director
John S. Hooker

International Labor Organization

Representative of the Government of the United States to the Governing Body
of the International Labor Office
George C. Lodge (appointed Feb. 4, 1959)

International Monetary Fund

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors
Robert B. Anderson
Alternate U.S. Governor
C. Douglas Dillon
U.S. Executive Director
Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Alternate U.S. Executive Director
John S. Hooker

International Telecommunication Union

U.S. Representative, Administrative Council
Francis Colt DeWolf

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

U.S. Representative on Executive Board
George N. Shuster

Universal Postal Union

(No Congress held in 1959)

World Health Organization

U.S. Member, Executive Board
Dr. H. van Zile Hyde
Alternate: Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall

World Meteorological Organization

U.S. Member, Executive Committee
Francis W. Reichelderfer

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES TO CERTAIN OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

U.S. Representative Vice Adm. Paul N. Foster, USNR (retired) (appointed May 21, 1959)

Acting U.S. Representative Harold Vedeler (October 8, 1958-May 20, 1959)

Deputy U.S. Representative (vacancy)

Caribbean Commission

Twenty-eighth Meeting, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

August 10-18, 1959

Acting U.S. Cochairman: Roderic L. O'Connor

U.S. Commissioner: Dr. Arturo Morales Carrión

U.S. Commissioner: José Trías Monge

U.S. Commissioner: David E. Maas

Twenty-ninth Meeting, Cayenne, French Guiana

December 9-16, 1959

U.S. Commissioner: Roderic L. O'Connor

U.S. Commissioner: David E. Maas

South Pacific Commission

Nineteenth Session, Rabaul, New Guinea

May 14-17, 1959

Senior Commissioner: Dean Knowles A. Ryerson

Commissioner: Dr. Alexander Spoehr

Alternate Commissioner: Arthur S. Osborne, M.D.

Twentieth Session, Nouméa, New Caledonia

(October 12-24, 1959)

Senior Commissioner: Dean Knowles A. Ryerson

Commissioner: Dr. Alexander Spoehr

Alternate Commissioner: Arthur S. Osborne, M.D.

Publications and Documentation

United Nations publications and audiovisual materials may be purchased from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., the authorized United Nations Sales Agent. United Nations publications include (1) the *Official Records* of the United Nations comprising the proceedings of the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Disarmament Commission, and the early U.N. Atomic Energy Commission; important reports and documents submitted to these bodies, and resolutions passed by them; (2) special studies prepared by the U.N. Secretariat describing the work of the organization or providing data of concern to the United Nations; for example, reports on world economy, human rights, or trust territories; (3) periodicals covering most phases of United Nations work; (4) the *Treaty Series* listing all registered international treaties and signatories thereto.

Selected material may be obtained from the subagents for the sale of U.N. publications listed in the following pages. The annual sales catalog, entitled *United Nations Publications*, is available through the International Documents Service and most subagents.

Distinct from U.N. publications is material put out by each of the Specialized Agencies. A list of agents for the sale of publications of the Specialized Agencies follows this explanatory note. Current Specialized Agency and U.N. publications and documents are described in the monthly *Index to United Nations Documents*, which may be obtained from the International Documents Service.

The mimeographed documents of the various organs of the United Nations may be purchased at annual rates from the United Nations Sales and Circulation Center, United Nations, New York.

Reference collections of U.N. publications and documents and the publications of selected Specialized Agencies may be found at the Depository Libraries listed on the following pages. Material is also available at many other school and public libraries, and in the libraries of private foundations and Government agencies concerned with international affairs.

An excellent point of departure for research projects on U.N. activities is the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, an annual publication which summarizes the work of the organization and its related agencies in all major fields and provides a guide to fuller documentation. The U.N. publication entitled *Everyman's United Nations* (Sixth Edition, October 1959) is a concise handbook of the functions and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies during the period 1945 to the end of 1958.

Material on United States policy toward issues before the United Nations may be found in the *Department of State Bulletin*, a weekly publication available in many school and public libraries, which prints the texts of major U.S. statements before the United Nations, selected documents, and interpretive articles on U.N. affairs. Foreign policy highlights are published biweekly in a State Department periodical entitled *Foreign Policy Briefs*.

In addition to this report (the 14th in the series), the Department of State publishes annually a detailed record entitled *Participation of the U.S. Government in International Conferences*. This reference volume contains names of U.S. delegates, a list of other countries represented, and a brief summary of actions for over 200 of the more significant international meetings and conferences held each year including many of those of the United Nations bodies. (The latest in this series covers the period July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958, Department of State publication 6772.)

The Department now covers U.S. participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency (previously dealt with in this publication) in an annual report, the second and latest being *U.S. Participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency: Report by the President to Congress for the year 1958* (Department of State publication 6870).

Another very useful document which is submitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of State and released as a House document is *U.S. Contributions to International Organizations*. (The latest in this series is the 8th report, 86th Congress, 2d Session, House Document 418.)

From time to time the Department also issues publications and pamphlets dealing with international organization matters of interest to the United States. The State Department publications list is available upon request to the Office of Public Services, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

The *Department of State Bulletin* (25¢ a copy, \$8.50 a year), *Foreign Policy Briefs* (\$1 a year) and all other State Department publications carrying a price line may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Remittances payable to the Superintendent of Documents should accompany orders.

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS AND VISUAL MATERIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Publications and visual materials of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization may be purchased through the United Nations Sales Agent:

International Documents Service
Columbia University Press
2960 Broadway
New York 27, N.Y.

Publications of other Specialized Agencies may be purchased from:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| (ICAO) | Secretary-General
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Aviation Building
1080 University Street
Montreal, Canada |
| (IBRD) | The Johns Hopkins Press
Baltimore 18, Md. |
| (ILO) | Mr. R. Peter Straus
917-15th Street NW.
Washington 5, D.C. |
| (IMF) | The Secretary
International Monetary Fund
1818 H Street NW.
Washington 25, D.C. |
| (ITU) | The General Secretariat
International Telecommunication Union
Palais Wilson
Geneva, Switzerland |
| (UNESCO) | UNESCO Publications Centre
152 W. 42d Street
New York 36, N.Y. |
| (UPU) | The International Bureau
Universal Postal Union
Schosshaldenstrasse 46
Berne 15, Switzerland |
| (WMO) | World Meteorological Organization
Campagne Rigot
1, Avenue de la Paix
Geneva, Switzerland |

SUB-AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SALE OF UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND VISUAL MATERIALS

California

U.N. Association of Los Angeles
5110 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 36
World Affairs Council of Northern
California
421 Powell Street
San Francisco 2

District of Columbia

United States Committee for the
United Nations
816-21st Street NW.
Washington 6

Illinois

American Association for the United
Nations
✓ 111 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 4
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
Pamphlet Center, 116 South Michigan
Avenue
Chicago 3

Massachusetts

World Affairs Council
10 Arlington Street
Boston

Minnesota

Minnesota World Affairs Center
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14

Missouri

St. Louis Council on World Affairs
418 Olive Street
St. Louis 2

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Council on World
Affairs
Commons Building
Durham

New York

World Affairs Center
Book, Pamphlet and Documents De-
partment
47th Street and U.N. Plaza
New York

Ohio

Cincinnati Council on World Affairs
233 East 4th Street
Cincinnati 2
Council on World Affairs
922 Society for Savings Building
Cleveland 14
Toledo Council on World Affairs
2117 Jefferson Avenue
Toledo 4

Pennsylvania

World Affairs Council of Philadelphia
The John Wanamaker Store
13th and Market Streets
Philadelphia 7

Texas

Dallas Council on World Affairs
2419 Maple Avenue
Dallas 4

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University of California General Library Berkeley	x				x	
Los Angeles Public Library Los Angeles	x					
University of California at Los Angeles Los Angeles	x		x		x	
Stanford University Stanford University	x					
<i>Colorado</i>						
Denver Public Library Denver	x					
<i>Connecticut</i>						
Yale University New Haven	x		x			
<i>District of Columbia</i>						
Brookings Institution	x					
Pan American Union	x				x	
Library of Congress	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Illinois</i>						
Library of International Relations Chicago	x	x	x			
University of Chicago Chicago	x				x	
Northwestern University Evanston	x			x		
Public Library Rockford			x			
University of Illinois Urbana	x					
<i>Louisiana</i>						
Louisiana State University Baton Rouge	x	x	x		x	
<i>Maryland</i>						
Johns Hopkins University Baltimore	x		x			
<i>Massachusetts</i>						
World Peace Foundation Boston	x	x				
Harvard University Cambridge	x		x	x	x	
<i>Michigan</i>						
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	x		x			

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED BY
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	UN	ICJ	FAO	ICAO	UNESCO	WHO
<i>Minnesota</i>						
University of Minnesota	x		x			
Minneapolis						
<i>Missouri</i>						
St. Louis Public Library	x				x	
St. Louis						
<i>New Jersey</i>						
Princeton University	x		x			
Princeton						
<i>New York</i>						
Cornell University	x					
Ithaca						
Columbia University Law Library	x					
New York						
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.	x	x				
New York						
Institute of Aeronautical Sciences				x		
New York						
New York Public Library	x	x	x	x	x	
New York						
New York University	x		x			
New York						
<i>North Carolina</i>						
University of North Carolina	x				x	
Chapel Hill						
<i>Ohio</i>						
Cleveland Public Library	x				x	
Cleveland						
<i>Pennsylvania</i>						
University of Pennsylvania	x					
Philadelphia						
<i>Rhode Island</i>						
Brown University	x					
Providence						
<i>Tennessee</i>						
Joint University Libraries	x		x			
Nashville						
<i>Texas</i>						
University of Texas	x		x		x	
Austin						
<i>Washington</i>						
University of Washington	x					
Seattle						

